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Stephen Crane's New Jersey Ghosts

Two Newly-Recovered Sketches

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ONE awakened one morning in the Nineties in England and *The Red Badge of Courage* was not; by noon of the same day it filled the universe."[1] Thus Ford Madox Ford remembered the advent of Stephen Crane, so like the sudden fame of Byron almost a century earlier. Before its appearance as a book in England, *The Red Badge* had been serialized in American newspapers, first in the *Philadelphia Press* (December 3-8, 1894), then on December 9 in the *New York Press* and in other outlets of the Bacheller syndicate.

To readers of the *New York Press* Stephen Crane was an already familiar name, although he had not yet written anything for them that would have filled the universe with awe. Of Crane's thirteen items in the *Press* listed by Ames Williams and Vincent Starrett in their *Stephen Crane: a Bibliography* (1948), nine had appeared before the shortened version of his novel and a tenth ran on the same day as *The Red Badge*. It is ironic that 1894 should have been the most trying year of Crane's

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[1] "Stephen Crane," *American Mercury*, XXXVII (January, 1936), 36.

short life; while his masterpiece was held up by a dilatory editor[2] he had to scratch a living somehow. As a free-lance writer he eked out a precarious livelihood. The *Press* was his most dependable outlet.

Stephen Crane lived that year at various addresses in New York, sometimes staying with friends—impecunious artists who had cots in their studios to spare him. His journalistic assignments were features, not news stories, for he was far too individualistic a stylist to submit easily to the patterned mediocrity and compromised integrity demanded by the city desk. An editor of the *Press* who received a piece of his on "Sixth Avenue" remarked, "There was little left of it after the crossing-out of comments and descriptions that would have caused sorry inroads on the newspaper's Sixth Avenue advertising receipts, to say nothing of libels. Then the [senior] editor read the remainder, and threw it away, too, as not being exciting enough." Crane's latest biographer adds that "Editors also prodded him for facts, and added, and rewrote; so that his early New York news stories are hard to identify."[3] His unsigned work has been so altered by editorial carpentry that one must look closely to find the interior evidence of Crane's authorship.

Two such unsigned stories have recently come to light. They were preserved among Crane's clippings and later mounted neatly in a scrapbook of his news stories kept by his wife. The scrapbook, its binding broken and its marbled red covers battered after half a century, is among the many memorabilia of Mrs. Crane's recently acquired by the Columbia University Library.[4]

While these slight sketches are but minor additions to the Crane canon, they are yet interesting on several counts. For one thing, they show that, like Irving and Cooper before him, Crane knew some of the legends of ghosts and pirates along the Jersey

[2]On November 15, Crane wrote to Hamlin Garland: "McClure was a Beast about the war novel . . . He kept it for six months until I was nearly mad. Oh, yes, he was going to use it, but finally I took it to Bachellers." Garland, *Roadside Meetings* (New York, 1930), p. 201, reprinted in R. W. Stallman, *Stephen Crane: an Omnibus* (New York, 1952), pp. 603-04.

[3]John Berryman, *Stephen Crane* (New York, 1950), p. 33.

[4]For a brief description of the Columbia Crane collection see D. G. Hoffman, "An Unwritten Life of Stephen Crane," *Columbia Library Columns*, II (February, 1953), 12-16.

shore.[5] Indeed, his articles are worthwhile additions to the all-too-scanty literature of supernatural folklore in New Jersey. The sketches have an added value in that they help to fill a hiatus in our knowledge of Crane's activities during a momentous period in his career. These pieces appeared while he was writing his Bowery tales; they were published just before and just after the newspaper appearance of *The Red Badge*. We do not actually know much about what Crane was doing in the weeks surrounding the appearance of his masterpiece.

A third value of these sketches is what they indicate about Crane as a newspaper feature writer. His reputation as a journalist is much underestimated, partly because of such editorial difficulties as those mentioned above, and also because critics have concentrated upon his report of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics convention at Asbury Park in 1892. By virtue of its double-cutting irony this sketch got Crane and his brother Townley fired as correspondents to the *New York Tribune,* and caused political embarassment to that paper's editor, Whitelaw Reid, then a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.[6] In his choice of materials, the Jersey ghost stories—as will be shown below—prove Crane to have been on occasion alert to the needs of his paper; like his better-known Bowery sketches, they portend his success as a war correspondent.

The first of these articles, "Ghosts on the Jersey Coast," appeared in the Sunday *Press* for November 11, 1894, part 4, page 2. Before telling his main story, "The Tale of the Black Dog," Crane briefly summarizes five other local ghostly tales: the shipwrecked spectres from the *New Era* at Branchburg; a ghostly pirate ship at Shark River; the spectral Indian who murdered his wife; a lover's tryst legend from Deal Beach; and the guilt-ridden ghost of a murderous Tory captain at Long Branch. In view of the paucity of scholarly attention to such matters,[7] the

[5]Irving, in *The Devil and Tom Walker, Wolfert Webber,* and *Guests from Gibbet Island* located Captain Kidd's hidden loot and its attendant haunting spirits on the Jersey side of New York Bay. Cooper, in *The Water Witch,* places his smuggler Van Beverout at the Highlands in New Jersey. See chapters 8 and 9 of W. H. Bonner, *Pirate Laureate: the Life and Legends of Captain Kidd* (New Brunswick, N.J., 1947).

[6]Stallman, *Omnibus,* pp. 7-9; the controversial story is reprinted on pp. 21-22.

[7]The only supernatural entries for New Jersey in Charles Haywood's *Bibliography of North American Folklore and Folksong* (New York, 1951) are H. C. Beck's "The Jersey Devil" in *NYFQ,* III (1947), 102-06, and T. Nelson's "Test for Witchcraft in New Jersey, 1730," *Journal of American Folklore,* V (1892), 149-50.

reprinting of these stories here is of special interest. In an attempt to discover whether Crane had found them in print, I consulted the histories of Monmouth and Ocean counties then available; what I found on these subjects appears in the footnotes below. No one work contained all of Crane's motifs; some were not to be found. Because of this, and because of the differences between Crane's versions and those in the local histories, I conclude that he probably heard them in oral tradition.

While much of the following sketch is undistinguished journalistic prose, certain touches surely suggest Crane's authorship: "The hull of the ship was hidden in a white smothering riot of water, but the rigging, with its lessening burden of men, was faintly outlined upon the dead black sky." And again, "the ship's people clinging to the rigging . . . in bunches, lines, irregular groups, reminding one of some kind of insect." Such phrases have that connection of noun with surprising adjective, and that ironic view of the desperate impotence of men in an unfeeling universe which are characteristic of Stephen Crane. A third phrase repeats Crane's *leitmotif* of death in his typical style: the black dog "settled, shivering, back upon his haunches and gave vent to a long howl, a dog's cry of death and despair and fear, that cry that is in the most indescribable key of woe." Still another of Crane's signatures appears in the phrase, "this band of assassins, vagabonds and outcasts," where the unusual word *assassins* immediately suggests to us its prominence in his prose and verse.

GHOSTS ON THE JERSEY COAST*

Asbury Park, N.J., Nov. 9.—Of all the brightly attired city people who throng this place during the summer months not one seems to care a penny for the ghosts that line New Jersey's famous stretch of seacoast. It is only in the fall, when the marshes around Barnegat turn a dreary brown and the gray autumn rains sweep among the sand hills that the slightest attention is paid to the numerous phantoms that dwell here. However, some parts of this coast are fairly jammed with hobgoblins—white ladies, gravelights, phantom ships, prowling corpses. In his cabin many

*The title is followed, in characteristic newspaper style, by a series of sub-headings: "Here are Spooks and Specters to Suit All Tastes / A Black Dog with Red Eyes / The Wicked Tory Captain Too, Still Keeps His / Knife Sharp."

an old fisherman, wagging his head solemnly, can tell sincere and fierce tales, well calculated to freeze the blood. Around the gay modern resorts these stories have lost weight, but in the little villages of the fishermen south of here, near the salt marshes of Barnegat, a man had better think three times before he openly scorns the legends of the phantoms. Even at Branchburg, too, there are people who will pummel your features well if you deny the dim bluish light that floats above the long grave wherein lie the dead of the New Era,[8] flickering and sputtering in spectral wrath whenever any attempt is made after the gold which is said to have been buried with the bodies of the unfortunate sailors and emigrants. Too, if you go into the huckleberry region back of Shark River you had better not scorn the story of the great pirate ship that sails without trouble in twelve inches of water, and has skeletons dangling at the mastheads.[9] Terrible faces peer over the bulwarks, and confound the visions of any who would witness the phantom movements from the shore.

In this region there is also an old Indian, dead a hundred years, who stalks through the land at night. He is looking, it is said, for his fair young bride, whom he buried in a previous century because she put too much salt in his muskrat stew.[10]

[8]Ames W. Williams and Vincent Starrett, in *Stephen Crane: a Bibliography* (Glendale, Cal., 1948), p. 132, list "Wreck of the New Era. Unpublished. A description of a shipwreck off the New Jersey coast." A spot-check of the *Press* for 1894 failed to turn up this missing sketch; William Nelson's *History of the New Jersey Coast* (1902) does not list the *New Era* among the prominent shipwrecks of the region. This reference to a little-known disaster in which Crane is known to have been interested adds certainty to the identification of the sketch as his work.

[9]This is apparently a local variant of Thompson motif E511.2.1, "Flying Dutchman has dead men as sailors."

[10]This was the locally famous Indian Will, of whom two accounts are given by Edwin Salter in his *History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties* (Bayonne, N.J., 1890), pp. 67-71, 371-81. Thomas Cooke of Point Pleasant attributed the naming of a deep place near the mouth of Squan River as follows: "Indian Will lived in a cabin in the woods near Cook's place; one day he brought home a muskrat which he ordered his wife to cook for dinner; she obeyed, but when it was placed upon the table she refused to partake of it. 'Very well,' said he, 'if you are too good to eat muskrat you are too good to live with me.' And thereupon he took her down to the place or hole in the river . . . and drowned her." Two of her brothers came down from Long Island to avenge her death, but Will outwitted them by inviting them first to dinner; quitting the table on a pretext, Will seized one of their guns and shot them. He later killed a third brother with a pine knot (pp. 70-71). The second version, originally published in the *Shore Press*, gives Will the power of the evil eye: animals drop dead at his gaze. The story is elaborated in greater detail. A third and shorter version occurs in Edwin Salter and George C. Beekman, *Old Times in Old Monmouth* (Freehold, N.J., 1887), pp. 26-27.

This ghost was once followed on his shadowy pilgrimage by some young men who had greatly fortified themselves with applejack, but when his pursuers came too near the ghostly Indian simply turned and looked at them. He had a stiletto-like glance, they asserted, which went straight through them as if they had been made of paper. So they ran away.

At Deal Beach a youth and a maiden, impalpable as sea mist, perambulate to and fro on the bluff, keeping their lovers' tryst while the wind swirls in the branches of the solitary tree and the stars shine through their forms of air.

Near Barnegat Light, wicked fishermen engaged in doing that which they ought not to do, hear low chuckles, and upon looking up quickly see an old crone, who chuckles at them for a moment and then goes off, looking back occasionally to chuckle.

A Reprehensible Old Spook

At Long Beach, where men deep in slumber were killed by brave Refugees and Tories from New York,[11] few fishermen care to lie and sleep, for then the gray specter of the Tory captain, hideous from the ancient crimes, comes and holds a knife at the throat. When they flee they hear feet crunch in the sand at their heels, and no matter how fast they run they cannot shake off this invisible pursuer, who follows them to their threshold.

In fact, it can truly be said that more hair has risen on the New Jersey shore than at any other place of the same geographical dimensions in the world. The fishermen are never low in their imaginative faculties. They are poets, and although they create more ghosts than any other known place they turn no butchers into specters. No dead jeweler in these villages ever comes back to wind up his clocks. No departed cobbler returns to peg at his trade. It would be incompatible with the taste of the people. To make a good ghost a man has to be old and sinister; a crone, wrinkled and wicked; a maiden, beautiful and fragile. When such die, a serviceable phantom is added to the list.

An example of the discernment of the people in their choice

[11]Henry C. Beck relates a similar ambush by the British, guided by the traitor Gustav Juliet, near Little Egg Harbor. *Jersey Genesis* (New Brunswick, N. J., 1945), pp. 17-20.

of specters may be had in the famous legend of the black dog. They created a spectral black hound in this tale and they gave him red eyes. It was genius. No one knew better than they that a ghostly Yorkshire terrier could have no effect upon even the most timid. The specter must be a hound, and it must be black; no yellow dog would answer the purpose, nor a speckled one, nor a striped one. It must be black. Thus was built the legend.

The Tale of the Black Dog

The tradition of the black dog has been much obscured because of its great age. It relates away back prior to the Revolution, when the New Jersey coast was for the most part unpeopled. It was a desolate stretch of sand, pine forest and salt marsh. Upon the narrow strip of land that separates Barnegat Bay from the ocean there then lived men who were so villainous that they made a business of luring ships to the shore by means of false lights,[12] that in stormy weather shone afar out to the jaded sailors, precisely as bright as the brightest beacons of hope. When a vessel would be wrecked, the pirates gayly plundered it. It was their habit to murder the crews.

One night there came a great storm which tossed the vessels upon the sea like little chips. The Jersey coast was strewn with wreckage and many strong ships lay dying upon the bar. No coast has proved so formidable to navigation as this New Jersey shore, just a brown lip of land rearing from the sea. From a vessel the coast looks so low that one wonders why each wave has not swallowed it.

During this storm a fine full rigged ship struck the bar directly opposite the stronghold of the band of pirates. They ran down to the beach and cheered and caroused, for they had not even

[12]William Nelson, in *A History of the New Jersey Coast* (New York, 1902), I, 447-50, admits that "fisherman became also wreckers, and many made more of a business of wrecking than they did of fishing" as early as 1696. "Despite their poverty . . . the wreckers as a rule kept themselves within the pale of the unwritten law . . . But the life was demoralizing . . . begetting contempt for human life and a rapacious desire for plunder." Yet Nelson goes on to attribute the bad reputation of the Jersey fishermen to "the sensational newspaper writers and lurid novelists of the period . . . According to their telling cold-blooded deceit was practised to bring ashore vessels for the sake of gain. False lights were displayed by night and false hails were given by day." An investigating committee of the New Jersey legislature in 1846 found false such charges "in the public journals."

been put to the trouble of deceiving the pilot and decoying the ship upon the bar. The thing had happened without labor or plan. They gathered in a crowd at the edge of the surf and watched the ship's people clinging to the rigging and looking toward shore. They clung in bunches, lines, irregular groups, reminding one of some kind of insects. Sometimes a monstrous white wave would thunder over the ship, bearing off perhaps two or three sailors whose grasp it had torn away and tumbling the bodies into the wide swirl of foam that covered the sea. Soon they grew so weary that they began to drop off one by one into the water, unable to stand the strain of the terrific rushes of the waves. The pirates on the shore laughed when they saw a mass of men try to launch the boats, for they kenw that none could live in that sea. Presently, the bodies of sailors and passengers began to wash up at the feet of the pirates, who searched them for jewels and money. The hull of the ship was hidden in the white smothering riot of water, but the rigging, with its lessening burden of men, was faintly outlined upon the dead black sky. The pirates became busily engaged in overhauling the corpses.

Enter the Hound

At last a fine black hound emerged slowly from the water and crawled painfully up the beach.[13] He was dragging the body of a young man by the shirt collar. The dog had fought a tremendous battle. It seemed incredible that he could have forced his way to shore with the body through the wild surf. The young man's face was ghastly in death. There was a grievous red wound in his temple where, perhaps, he had been flung against some wreckage by the waves. The dog hauled the body out of reach of the water and then went to whine and sniff at the dead man's hand. He wagged his tail expectantly. At last he settled, shivering, back upon his haunches and gave vent to a long howl, a dog's cry of death and despair and fear, that cry that

[13]I found no parallel in the local histories to this melodramatic yarn, but there is a legend from Burlington of a phantom black dog, buried with a Spanish pirate who had volunteered himself as a sacrifice to guard Bluebeard's treasure. (John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* [New York, 1844], p. 92.) The motif of the ghostly pirate guarding treasure turns up in Hawthorne's *American Notebooks*, where Old Bab haunts Captain Kidd's loot at Star Island, N.H. (*Works*, 1896, IX, 416, 428, 441.)

is in the most indescribable key of woe. It made the pirates turn their heads instantly, startled. They gathered about the dead body and the dog to stare curiously. At the approach of this band of assassins, vagabonds and outcasts the hound braced himself, the hair on his neck ruffled and his teeth gleaming. For a moment they confronted each other, the pirates and the dog, guardian of his master's corpse. There stood the dog, a tempest of water behind him and the evil crowd of men before him, and not even a caress possible from the pallid hand at his feet. No doubt he did not comprehend the odds of his battle. He only knew one thing—to be faithful until he was dead.

Then one particularly precious villain perceived the glitter of gems upon the dead man's hand. He reached covetously forward, and the dog lunged for his throat. An instant later there were many curses and the thud of blows and then, suddenly, a human like scream from the dog. He crawled until he could lay his head upon the dead man's chest, and there he died, as the robbers were pulling the rings from his master's fingers.

The phantom of this black hound is what the fishermen see as they return home from their boats and nets late at night. There is a dreadful hatchet wound in the animal's head, and from it the phantom blood bubbles. His jaws drip angry foam and his eyes are lit with crimson fire. He gallops continually with his nose to the ground as if he were trailing some one. If you are ever down upon the New Jersey coast at midnight and meet this specter, you had better run.

Crane's second sketch, "The Ghostly Sphinx of Metedeconk," deals exclusively with one legend. I could find no local parallel to his story, but yarns of spectral maidens doing eternal repentance for the faithlessness or coquettishness with which they sent true lovers to watery graves are well known in American folklore. Such a story as this one can easily be transferred from one place to another in the telling, since locale is subordinated to atmosphere. Crane, in employing this motif, adds to the usual atmosphere of horror (here rather weakly rendered) a far subtler and finer touch, his characteristic irony. In the third paragraph we meet one of his typically nameless characters, "a young man,

who believed in the materialism of everything," whose confident self-importance is contrasted to the indifference of his environment. This sketch appeared in the *New York Press* on Sunday, January 13, 1895, part 5, page 1.

THE GHOSTLY SPHINX OF METEDECONK*

METEDECONK, N.J., Dec. 28.—About a mile south of here, on the low brown bluff that overlooks the ocean, there is an old house to which the inhabitants of this place have attached a portentous and grewsome [*sic*] legend. It is here that the white lady, a moaning, mourning thing of the mist, walks to and fro, haunting the beach at the edge of the surf in midnight searches for the body of her lover. The legend was born, it is said, in 1815, and since that time Metedeconk has devoted much breath to the discussion of it, orating in the village stores, haranguing in the post office, until the story has become a religion, a sacred tale, and he who scorns it receives the approbrium [*sic*] of all Metedeconk.

It is claimed that when this phantom meets a human being face to face she asks a question—a terrible, direct interrogation. She will ask concerning the body of her lover, who was drowned in 1815, and if the chattering mortal cannot at once give her an intelligent answer, containing terse information relating to the corpse, he is forthwith doomed, and his friends will find him next day lying pallid upon the shore. So, for fear of being nonplussed by this sphinx, the man of Metedeconk, when he sees white at night, runs like a hare.

There have been those who have come here and openly derided the legend, but they have always departed wiser. Once a young man, who believed in the materialism of everything, came to town and perambulated up and down the beach during three midnights. He had requested the inhabitants to bring forth their phantom. She did not appear. During some following days the young man poked all of the leading citizens in the ribs and laughed loudly, but he was whipped within an inch of his

*Sub-heads: "One Needs Must Flee for His Life / When She Confronts Him / A Mourning Thing of the Mist / What Comes of Pouting at the / Pleadings of One's Sailor Lover / From a Special Correspondent of the Press."

life by an old retired sea captain named Josiah Simpson. Since then the legend has obtained a much wider credit, and for miles around Metedeconk the people evince a great faith in it.

The Fisherman's Fright

The last man to assert definitely that he has encountered the specter is a bronzed and blase young fisherman, who assured the world that the matter of its believing his story is of no consequence to him. He relates that one night, when swift scudding clouds flew before the face of the moon, which was like a huge silver platter in the sky, he had occasion to pass this old house, with its battered sides, caving roof and yard overgrown with brambles. The passing of the clouds before the moon made each somber shadow of the earth waver suggestively and the wind tossed the branches of trees in strange and uncouth gestures. Within the house the old timbers creaked and moaned in a weird and low chant. By a desperate effort the fisherman dragged himself past the dark residence of the specter. Each wail of the old timbers was a voice that went to his soul, and each contortion of the shadows made by the wind waved trees seemed to him to be the movement of a black and sinister figure creeping upon him.

But it was when he was obliged to turn his back upon the old house that he suffered the most agony of mind. There was a little patch of flesh between his shoulder-blades that continually created the impression that a deathlike hand was about to be laid upon him. His trembling nerves told him that he was being approached by a mystic thing. He gave an involuntary cry and turned to look behind him.

There stood the ghostly form of the white lady.[14] Her hair fell in disheveled masses over her shoulders, her hands were clasped appealingly, and her large eyes gleamed with the one eternal and dread interrogation. Her lips parted and she was on the very verge of propounding the awful question, when the fisherman howled and started wildly for Metedeconk. There rang through the night the specter's cry of anger and despair, and the fisherman, although he was burdened with heavy boots,

[14]Motif E425.1.1, "Revenant as lady in white."

ran so fast that he fell from sheer exhaustion upon the threshold of his home. From that time forward it became habitual with him to wind up his lines when the sun was high over the pines of the western shore of Barnegat, and to reach his home before the chickens had gone to bed.

Source of the Mystery

It seems that long ago a young lady lived in this house which then was gorgeous with green blinds and enormous red chimneys. The paths in the grounds had rows of boxwood shrubbery lined down their sides with exquisite accuracy, and each geometrical flower bed upon the lawn looked like a problem in polygons. This maiden had a lover who was captain of a ship that was given to long voyages. They loved each other dearly, and, in consequence of these long voyages, they were obliged to part with protestations of undying affection about three times a year. But once when the handsome sailor luffed his ship into the wind and had himself rowed ashore to bid goodbye to his love, she chose that time to pout. He spent a good deal of time in oration and argument, he proved to her in sixty ways that she was foolish to act thus at the moment of his departure, but she remained perverse, and during his most solemn abjurations she lightly and blithely caroled a little ditty of the day. Finally in despair he placed his hand upon his lacerated heart and left for Buenos Ayres.

But his ship had not passed Abescom [i.e. Absecon] Inlet before the maiden was torn with regret and repentance, and by the time the craft was a white glimmer upon the edge of the horizon she began to mourn and mourn in the way that has since become famous. As the days passed, her sorrow grew, and the fishermen used often to see her walking slowly back and forth, gazing eagerly into the southeast for the sail that would bear her lover to her. During great storms she never seemed able to remain quietly in the house, but always went out to watch the white turmoil of the sea.

The round, tanned cheeks grew thin and pale. She became frail, and would have appeared always listless if it were not for the feverish gleam of those large eyes, which eternally searched the sea for a belated sail.

The Storm's Finale

One winter's day a storm came from the wild wastes of the unknown and broke upon the coast with extraordinary fury. The tremendous breakers thundered upon the beach until it seemed that the earth shook from the blows. Clouds of sand whirled along the beach. The wind blew so that it was nearly impossible to make headway, but still the young girl came out to stare at the impenetrable curtains of clouds in the southeast.

That evening as she made her difficult way along the beach, a rocket went up out at sea. leaving for a moment a train of red sparks across the black sky. Then she knew that sailor lads were in peril. After a time a green light flashed over the water, and finally she could perceive a large ship on the bar. Above the roar of the waves she imagined she could hear the cries of men.

The fishermen, notified by the rocket, came to the shore by twos and threes. No boat could live in such a sea and the sailors of the ship were doomed. The fishermen bustled to and fro, impatiently shouting and gesturing, but in those days their greatest efforts could consist in no more than providing fires, drink, and warm blankets for any who by some astounding chance should escape through the terrible surf. From time to time seamen tried to swim to the shore, and for an instant a head would shine like a black bead on this wild fabric of white foam. Bodies began to wash up and the fishermen, congregating about huge fires devoted their attention to trying to recall the life in these limp, pale things that the sea cast up one by one.

The maiden paced the beach praying for the souls of the sailors who, upon this black night, were to be swallowed in a chaos of waters for the unknown reasons of the sea.

Once she espied something floating on the surf. Because of the small grewsome [*sic*] wake, typical of a floating corpse, she knew what it was and she awaited it. A monstrous wave hurled the thing to her feet and she saw that her lover had come back from Buenos Ayres.

This is the specter that haunts the beach at the edge of the surf and who lies in wait to pour questions into the ears of the agitated citizens of Metedeconk.

Did Stephen Crane revisit the Jersey coast to gather these legends? Although the sketches are datelined November 9 from Asbury Park and December 28 from Metedeconk, we know he mailed letters from New York City on four occasions between October 31 and December 16, 1894, that he then visited his brother at Port Jervis and was back in New York by January 6.[15] It is not likely that Crane would have traveled from New York to Asbury Park, returned to New York, then gone to Port Jervis and returned to the city by way of Metedeconk, merely to round up these tales of spooks for which he was paid no more than fifteen dollars,[16] much of which would have gone for car-fare and meals. What is far more likely is that he "faked" the stories for the *Press*. After five summers of combing the beaches above Barnegat Bay as his brother's leg-man he had surely heard these yarns from old year-round residents.

That Crane offered his paper these supernatural sketches, so different in character from the other stories he was contributing at that time,[17] shows him to have been a more astute feature writer on occasion than has yet been admitted of him. For his Jersey ghosts are of a piece with the regular news and feature articles in the *Press*. This paper had been publishing New Jersey features all year, remarking society doings at the shore and the natural and industrial wonders of the state.[18] It also ran an unusual number of stories on superstitions, such as a piece on a haunted house, another on evil spells at Bellevue Hospital, and a third occasioned by the depredations of grave-robbers.[19] Crane's

[15]Stallman, *op. cit.*, pp. 603-08.

[16]Stallman says Crane "became a space-paid reporter . . . trying to place an occasional article at five dollars a column." (*Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.) These two sketches, including several line-drawings, came to sixty column inches; at twenty-two inches per column this amounts to roughly fifteen dollars.

[17]Other articles by Crane in the *Press* that fall and winter: "Coney Island's Fading Days" (Oct. 15, 1894, part 5, p. 2); "Great Grief's Holiday Dinner" (Oct. 28, part 4, p. 6); "In a Park Row Restaurant" (Oct. 28, part 5, p. 3); "When Everyone is Panic Stricken" (Nov. 25, part 4, p. 6); "Street Scene" (Dec. 2, p. 5, later titled "When a Man Falls a Crowd Gathers"); "Duel That Was Not Fought" (Dec. 9, part 3, p. 2); "Lonely Jag in a Crowded Car" (Jan. 6, 1895, part 5, p. 6); and his short story, "The Pace of Youth" (Jan. 18, p. 7, and Jan. 19, p. 7).

[18]"Queer Mines in New Jersey—Digging Good Cedar Wood Out of the Ground," and "A Creek Full of Good Ink," both in the *Press*, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1894, part 2, p. 4.

[19]*Press*, Aug. 19, 1894, part 1, p. 2; Oct. 21, part 5, p. 3.

two articles thus drew on a locality which his paper currently was booming and brought to its readers more of the hair-raising horrors to which they were already accustomed. Crane's Bowery tales were also in keeping with the news columns of the *Press.* Stories of fights among the Bowery toughs, of brutal murders and betrayals of young women were common fare in this journal.

Thus Stephen Crane, pioneering in the fictional uses of subjects from the seamy sides of urban life, found impressionistic reporting for a sensational newspaper a rewarding school for his talents. The ghostly sketches from rural New Jersey, however, are unusual among his works. Unlike his great contemporary and friend, Henry James, Crane did not believe in the actuality of ghosts; in retelling these tales about them he is not in his own metier. His earlier *Sullivan County Sketches* suggests the atmosphere of horror he here was forced, by the conventions of the ghost story, to state. There, he had made fun of the horrors as illusions of mock-epic magnitude.

Imperfect as they are, it is still interesting to see how long and accurately he remembered these spectral legends from the Jersey shore. They served Crane well in his search for copy during the weeks of poverty just before his name became a household word across the country with the publication of *The Red Badge of Courage.*

Book and Libraries in Newark to 1847

JULIA SABINE

The end of the Revolution marked a little more than a century since the founding of Newark. This period of years shows the beginning of common school education, with some provision for the teaching needs of poor children. Higher education was available at the Newark Academy, even collegiate study existing locally for a time. Local printing presses were wanting, but northern New Jersey was supplied by printers working in Elizabeth-Town, Chatham, Woodbridge, Middletown, Amboy, and New York.

It seems unlikely that Newark ever benefited from the benevolences of the Maryland philanthropist, Reverend Thomas Bray, or Doctor Alexander Innes. The only place in New Jersey which received books from the former seems to have been Perth Amboy.[1] Doctor Innes' books were intended for the use of the Episcopalian clergy in New Jersey.[2] Since the legacy was left in 1713, and Newark's first Episcopalian congregation was not formed until 1733, there is little likelihood that any of the books ever came to Newark.

For a city which has never made any pretensions of literary greatness, Newark's record in her first century is good. Her roster of ministers includes highly cultivated men. The Reverend Abraham Pierson, first minister in Newark, brought with him his personal library which was one of the largest in either East or West New Jersey.[3] There is a tradition that both senior and

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[1] *Dictionary of American Biography*, II, 610-11.

[2] Thomas E. Keys, "Private and Semi-Private Libraries of the American Colonies" (Unpublished M.A. thesis, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, 1934), pp. 29-34.

[3] Frank J. Urquhart, *History of the City of Newark* (New York, 1913), I, 80.

junior Piersons lent books from this collection. No supporting evidence has been found for this, though it seems not unreasonable. Educational facilities were quite good, and the population was imbued with the ideal of self-improvement.

Evidences of what Newarkers were reading in this period are scanty. Newarkers have left few diaries or letters to tell of their reading habits. Jemima Condict's diary, which covers this period, quotes liberally from the Bible, but mentions no actual reading. From her references, it is impossible to say whether she got her quotations from reading the Bible, or whether she is reproducing the sermon of the week.[4]

Books were, however, articles to cherish, as a perusal of the published calendars of New Jersey wills shows. It is curious and difficult to explain that more books are mentioned by name in the wills of South Jersey than in those of North Jersey. This might mean either a greater abundance of books, or a greater rarity. There is a larger amount of information about books belonging to the Quaker meetings in South Jersey available[5] for this period, than in the material pertaining to Newark.

The Earliest Libraries

Although it would be impossible to prove that the early library founded by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia had any direct effect on Newark, the influence of Franklin's idea in Trenton is certain. Money to found the Trenton library was given to the town in 1750 by Thomas Cadwalader, one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Library Company.[6] The library idea may have percolated through the province from this starting-point. In 1765 the historian Smith mentions "publick libraries" in New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, Mount Holly, and Haddonfield.[7] These towns were either on stage routes or easily accessible by water, so the making of public book collections may have been

[4]*Jemima Condict, Being a Transcript of the Diary of an Essex County Maid during the Revolutionary War* (Newark, 1930), *passim*.

[5]For a discussion of Quaker book collections, see Thomas Woody, *Quaker Education in New Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1923).

[6]Howard L. Hughes, "Schools and Libraries," Trenton Historical Society, *History of Trenton, 1679-1929* (Princeton, 1929), II, 754.

[7]Samuel Smith, *History of the Colony of Nova-Caesarea, or New Jersey* (Burlington, 1765), pp. 485-500.

spontaneous or come about in imitation of action by other communities. Smith gives no details about these libraries, whether they were subscription libraries or whether they were sponsored by booksellers in the towns represented. It is significant, however, that he considered them worthy of notice, showing that they were something unusual in the province.

Early Book Collections

While the town was making progress towards its later industrial and commercial prominence in northern New Jersey, the new prosperity showed itself in other ways, even including a "special library" development. Resident in Newark were two noted lawyers, Elisha Boudinot and General Frederick Frelinghuysen. These two gentlemen not only were able lawyers but were famous for their patriotic activities during the Revolution. Also resident in the town was Abraham Ogden, a famous trial lawyer. Young men were attracted to Newark to study with one or another of these famous men. These students, together with a few others in nearby Elizabeth, banded together to pool their law books for the benefit of all. This collection of legal material they called the "Institutio Legalis," thus forming the first special library in Newark of which we have a record. Leaders in this group were Richard Stockton, son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later to represent New Jersey in Congress; and Aaron Ogden, to become governor of the state during the War of 1812.[8]

The Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge

The sobering of society which came about with the revival of religion resulted in the formation of various groups to improve either themselves or the community. A band of serious-minded men met together to form the "Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge in the Town of New Ark." Its lofty purpose is adequately described in the "Minute book":

[8]This library flourished intermittently. It was revived in 1837 under the leadership of Joseph P. Bradley, later justice of the United States Supreme Court, Cortlandt Parker, later legal adviser for the Newark Library Association, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, son of the first, mentioned above. Urquhart, *op. cit.*, II, 767. Newark's interest in legal book collections appears later not only in the revival of the "Institutio Legalis," but in connection with the book service of the Newark Library Association.

As it is the duty of every person to render himself as useful as possible to the place in which he lives, and as nothing has a greater tendency to promote this valuable end than societies, the subscribers inhabitants of the town of Newark have agreed to form ourselves into a society by the name of 'Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge in the Town of New Ark.'[9]

Members included John Croes, who served as secretary,[10] the Reverend Uzal Ogden, Alexander MacWhorter, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Elisha Boudinot, who had been on the Committee of Correspondence, and David D. Crane, who had served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War, and later rose to hold various offices in the town, constable, pound-master, judge, and justice. His stable character is shown by the number of times he is named as witness to wills in northern New Jersey. These members of the "Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge in the Town of New Ark," pledged themselves to " . . . promote and execute such schemes as may appear to be useful and ornamental to the town, or of general utility . . . " Not only was the purpose lofty but rules were passed to preserve decorum in the meetings. All members subscribed to these regulations, pledging themselves to behave while meetings were in session, and to serve no refreshments stronger than "beer or cyder,"[11] and to pay fines for being absent or tardy. This serious business of improving life was to be faced in a serious and decorous manner.[12]

With a membership of teachers and educated men, it is not surprising that the Society considered a library a suitable project. At the meeting of April 8, 1788, the secretary recorded: "The committee appointed to draw up a plan for a library in this town this evening presented one, which being unanimously

[9]"Minutes of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge in the Town of New Ark," typed transcript in the New Jersey Historical Society.

[10]Croes, later first Episcopalian bishop of New Jersey, used the "Minute Book" for notes for sermons. It is due to this circumstance that the books were preserved.

[11]Newark was noted for its applejack, which was known as "Jersey lightning." "Newark is nine miles from New-York. It is a handsome, flourishing town, about the size of Elizabeth-Town, and has two presbyterian churches, one of which is of stone and unfinished, and is the largest and most elegant building in the state. Besides these there is an episcopal church, a court house and goal [*sic*]. This town has the fame of making the best cyder in the world." Jedediah Morse, *American Geography* (London, 1792), p. 296.

[12]"Minutes of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge," *passim*.

approved of, was immediately signed by a majority of members present."

Whether it was entirely due to the efforts of this group, or whether they were joined by like-minded people, it is certain that a library was started. A record book still exists, in the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society, entitled "An Acct of books taken out of and Returned to the Newark public library." The first entry is dated October 22, 1789, the last November 31, 1805. This book records in parallel columns the "Time of taking out," "Names of persons taking out," "Names & Nos. of books taken out," "Names of persons Returning books," "Names & Nos. of books retd.," "Time of Return." Later the sizes of the books were added.[13] According to this record, the chief literary fare of Newarkers at this time consisted of history and biography. Unfortunately, there is no way of knowing whether they read these books from choice or whether there were no others available. Occasionally a title such as *The Vicar of Wakefield* appears on the loan list. The only consistent readers of lighter literature seem to have been R. and J. Grasset, who read right through the volumes of the *British Theater* and *The Spectator*. The name of David D. Crane as borrower appears on almost every page, as if he needed a new book every week; his taste ranged through history, biography, and travel.[14]

This library continued to serve its members without change in policy until 1792. At that time, a call was sent out to collect back payments and to solicit further subscriptions.

> At a meeting of subscribers of the Newark library, it was resolved that the subscribers in this institution, should be immediately called upon for the coverages due, and Judge Smith was appointed to see this resolution carried into effect.
>
> It was further resolved that a committee should be appointed to solicit further subscriptions, as also donations to this laudable undertaking, and Mr. Isaac Hedden and Doctor Griffiths were appointed.[15]

This advertisement continues throughout the issues of the

[13]This record book has forty-four pages, and each page averages twenty entries. Books were often returned by a person other than the original borrower, showing that it had passed through some one else's hands. It is quite probable that two or more people read the same book before it was returned to the collection.

[14]Crane's name is connected with every literary enterprise which was started in Newark for a number of years after this.

[15]*Woods's Newark Gazette*, August 2, 1792.

month of August, with further remarks by Isaac Hedden and Thomas Griffiths.

> The advantages of a public circulating library are so important and attended with such beneficial consequences to society, that there can be but little doubt, that every patriotic citizen will cheerfully contribute towards increasing the common stock of literature and thereby furnishing the means of diffusing knowledge through the community.
>
> Among other motives to promote this institution the benefits of a public library may be an inducement to many persons, who may wish to pass a few months or chose [*sic*] to return into the country, to give a preference to a town, which affords food for the sentimentalist, and cultivated mind . . .
>
> The collecting and preserving of political papers, gazettes, and other fugitive pieces, is the particular object of this design. We all know how perishable such articles are, which after serving the purpose of one reading are generally thrown aside, lent out and are often irretrievably lost.
>
> By giving such articles to a public library, the former proprietor may always have the pleasure of finding them again, whenever he is inclined to receive them. By this means, a general series of writings, may be collected, and preserved, which will be proved highly important as well as instructive to posterity, after revolution of a few years, everything of this nature, however trifling and insignificant they appear at the present moment, become curious and interesting . . .[16]

This remarkably clear statement of the historical value of ephemeral publications shows that an interest in history prevailed in Newark as elsewhere and gave the same impetus to collecting materials for the future.

During this same month, Hedden and Griffiths were able to announce that the latest edition of *Ancient and Modern Universal History,* in sixty volumes, had been given to the library. Evidently the library continued without any marked difficulties or crises until 1797, as only one other notice of a meeting appears during these years, in *Woods's Newark Gazette,* August 14, 1793. Possibly all other meetings and business of the library were advertised by word of mouth or by broadsides or handwritten notices, which no longer exist.

In 1797, discussion went on in the meetings of the subscribers to the old "public library of New Ark" looking toward reorganization. The process was under way by 1798, but involved difficulties. The "Minute Book" of the group, now called the Newark

[16] *Ibid.,* August, 1792.

Library Society, shows that the old librarian either could not or would not surrender the official records on his retirement. At the November 23 meeting, the librarian did not heed the summons to attend with the official papers, so a committee was appointed to wait upon him before the next meeting: "The Committee at the last meeting reported that no papers belonging to the library were to be found."[17]

However, reorganization went ahead without the records of the old society. A new constitution was formed and adopted on December 4, 1797. The new constitution took the new name, provided for quarterly meetings and for the purchase of books under the supervision of the trustees, with an exception made for purchases by the librarian during vacation periods. The initial fee for the use of the library was four dollars. Subscribers to the old library did not have to pay this, but members joining after January 1, 1799, were to pay this initial fee plus fifty cents for every year elapsed since the founding of the institution. This latter requirement was not usual in the regulations of such societies. Annual dues of one dollar were also required. Funds thus collected were to be used for the purchase of books. The minutes and other general records of the Society were to remain with the secretary, while records of circulation, the catalogue, and the book collection were under the responsibility of the librarian. The new constitution was signed December 7, 1797.

> We the subscribers considering the great importance of promoting useful knowledge and the necessity of having a public library in this town for that purpose, agree to the foregoing constitution and hereby obligate ourselves to pay the sums stipulated therein, dated Newark December 7, 1797.[18]

The men who signed this new constitution were the same ones who had originally been interested in the old group: Alexander MacWhorter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church and active in the reorganization of the Newark Academy; Matthias Bruen, cabinetmaker; William Halsey, later first mayor of the city; Elisha Boudinot, patriot at whose house Lafayette was entertained; Jasper Ten Brook, minister of the gospel; Theodore

[17] "Minutes of the Newark Library Society" (1798-1829), November 23, 1797. Manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society.

[18] "Minutes of the Newark Library Society."

Frelinghuysen, lawyer; David Ogden, Benjamin Coe, and Luther Goble, whose family names have always been in the forefront of efforts to advance Newark's interest.[19]

In January, the library was open for use with William Halsey as librarian.

> The Newark Library will be kept for the year ensuing, in the lower part of the building, Proprietors of the Newark Gazette—it will be open for the first time on Wednesday the 17th inst. Attention will be paid to the delivery and receipt of Books on that day, and on each succeeding Wednesday, from 10 o'clock until 12 in the morning, and from 5 o'clock until 8 in the evening. Every person in possession of Books belonging to the old Newark library, are desired immediately to return them to the subscriber.
>
> The new subscribers in the Library are requested to pay their subscriptions unto the Librarian on or before Saturday next.
>
> Newark, Jan. 8th, 1798 Wm. Halsey, Librarian.[20]

The appeal for the return of books evidently did not have the desired effect, for a more specific advertisement appeared a week later.

> The following books belonging to the Newark Library are missing, viz; Morses Geography; Letters of Henry and Francis; George and Bellamy; Turgerson on Civil Society; Sketches of the history of Switzerland; Freeman's Poems; 3d vol. Gordon's history of American Revolution; 4th, 17th and 18th vols. of British Theatre; 1st, 3d, 7th, 13th, 16th, and 36th vols. Tour through Britain; 1st, 2d, and 3d vols. Smollett's History of England.
>
> All persons who have had the perusal of those Books are requested to search among their own for them, and return them to the Librarian.
>
> It is expected there are several others belonging to the Library, which are unreturned but which cannot be ascertained because of the loss of the old Catalogue, but it is hoped if any person has any such in his possession he will be so good as to return them as above without delay.[21]

With the additional funds from new subscriptions available, the book collection was now augmented by the purchase of Machiavelli, the works of Oliver Goldsmith, Addison, Pope, Howe, and Thomas Paine with the exception of the *Age of Reason,* which was banned. It may have been the influence of Uzal Ogden which brought this about, for he had published a

[19] *Ibid.;* cf. also *Woods's Newark Gazette,* December 5, 1797.
[20] *Newark Gazette,* January 9, 16, 1798.
[21] *Ibid.,* January 23, 1798.

reply to Paine's deistic doctrines in his *Antidote to Deism*.[22] The Library Society also purchased two books in Italian.[23]

The reorganization of the old library into the Newark Library Society was apparently successful, as it was strong enough to absorb the membership of the Patriotic Society in April, 1799.[24] William Halsey continued as librarian until 1801, when he was succeeded by Jasper Ten Brook. At this time the use of the book collection was opened to non-members on payment of six cents a volume.

The "Account Book" of the Newark Library Society is fragmentary, but gives a list of the members whose dues were paid, among them Jonathan Crane, Dr. Joseph Baldwin, Moses Ogden, Elisha Boudinot, Dr. Thomas Griffiths, William S. Pennington,[25] Matthias Bruen, and Alexander MacWhorter, who paid a five-year subscription at one time.

In the "Minute Book" are recorded transactions connected with the purchase of books. Certain volumes were bought from Jesse Baldwin, February 12, 1800; from David D. Crane, February 20, 1801. Whether these books were from their private libraries or whether they were purchased on commission, cannot be determined. From the publisher, Matthias Day, the *Laws of New Jersey* was bought February 26, 1801,[26] and from James Brown, Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in North Carolina,* on March 10, 1802.[27] It is quite evident from these transactions that the subscribers to the Newark Library Society were interested in other states as well as their own.

In addition to books available in the library of the Newark Library Society and those which might be purchased at bookstores and private sales, there is reason to believe that the schools provided some reading material for their students. The Newark Academy made a great point of its library which was open to

[22] *Antidote to Deism, the Deist Unmasked: or An Ample Refutation of All the Objections of Thomas Paine* (Newark, 1795).

[23] "Minutes of the Newark Library Society," January 1, 1798. The two Italian books are not named.

[24] *Newark Gazette,* April 16, 1799.

[25] A descendant of original settlers of Newark. Served in the state Assembly, 1797-99, then studied law with Elias Boudinot, later became governor of the state. *Dictionary of American Biography,* XIV, 443.

[26] This was announced as ready for distribution in *Centinel of Freedom,* June 3, 1800.

[27] "Minutes of the Newark Library Society," *passim.*

women students, and it seems not unlikely that similar facilities were afforded in other such institutions.

A proper library shall be provided for the recreation and improvement of the young Ladies, at their leisure hours, day Scholars as well as Boarders; and those who shall incline to resort to it, shall each pay fifty cents, quarterly, for the privilege—which money shall be applied to purchase books for the Library.[28]

The establishment of the press during the two decades after the Revolution brought about a not inconsiderable amount of local printing. It also stimulated the distribution of books from other sources. The number of books available suggests that the earlier period was more adequately supplied than surviving evidence shows. Besides personal purchase, books were provided in the collection of the Newark Library Society for subscribing members, and to non-members on payment of a stipulated fee.

Distribution of books and literature is valueless, unless there is provision for the education of the rising generation. Schools and classes of different kinds were held in Newark, at different times to accommodate workers. Facilities for the education of women were much broader than might be expected. The reinstituted Newark Academy was on its way to gain the high reputation it later was to have. The use of books was being well disseminated throughout the populace of Newark, and the library idea was being made known through educational agencies as well as by groups of interested people.

Newark Library Society and Other Collections

Despite the larger range of social and educational activities available to the citizens of Newark between the Revolution and War of 1812, the Newark Library Society continued to fill a recognized need. That it still existed is shown by the following notice, inserted in the newspaper by Robert B. Campfield, one of the coachmakers of the community, and librarian for the society.

Notice—The Proprietors of the Newark Library, are earnestly requested to meet at the house of Johnson Tuttle, on Friday evening next, at early candle lighting, on business of importance . . . Those who have

[28] *Centinel of Freedom*, February 9, 1802.

Books belonging to the Library are desired to return them to the subscriber, on or before the said time.

Feb. 1, 1808 R. B. CAMPFIELD, *Librarian*[29]

After a decade of modest activity in book circulation, the Newark Library Society found it advisable to incorporate. This was done February 22, 1814.

Members of the NEWARK LIBRARY SOCIETY are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at precisely at 7 o'clock, at the house of Stephen Roff for the purpose of choosing officers, and considering the propriety of incorporating the said society. All persons having books belonging to the Society are desired to return them to the Librarian.[30]

A later treatment of the history of the Newark Library Society belittled the period between 1801 and the time of incorporation, though notices in the newspaper give regular evidence of its continued existence.

From 1801 to 1814, the Society seems to have remained in a torpid state. No exertions were made—not a new book added to the catalogue. In February 1814, the Society was again revived. Hitherto, it had existed under its own constitution and bylaws. Now it became incorporated. A considerable accession of new members were obtained and 125 volumes were added to the Library, making the number in all 415.[31]

During the first year of its incorporated life, the Society reestablished the practice of opening the collection to non-members on payment of a stipulated fee. This, doubtless, widened its sphere of activity somewhat.

The Trustees of the Newark Library Society, having added many valuable BOOKS to the Library, GIVE NOTICE—that the Library is open for the use of members, at the house of Stephen Hayes, Jun, Esq. the Librarian, in Market Street. Also the Librarian has authority, under the regulations adopted for the purpose, to let out the Books of the Society to any person who is not a member, at the rate of two $ for one year, payable in advance—or six cents per volume for a week.[32]

The Society evidently continued throughout the next few years without any marked difficulties or sudden expansions. Notices in the newspaper showed that the Society had vitality. For example, Giles Mandeville, the librarian, advertised for a missing volume of Rollins' *Ancient History* in 1817.[33] The or-

[29] *Ibid.*, February 2, 1808.
[30] *Ibid.*, January 11, 1814.
[31] *Ibid.*, April 16, 1822.
[32] *Ibid.*, August 16, 1814.
[33] *Ibid.*, March 25, 1817.

ganization evidently filled its role in the life of the community to the satisfaction of the citizens, as an attempt to form another public library this same year came to nothing.[34]

Other Sources of Books and Reading Matter

Not only did the people of Newark have access to books from the Newark Library Society, from the libraries kept for members of different groups, and from the bookstores in town, they made reading a recognized part of their life. A group calling itself "The Newark Reading Association" flourished for a short while. It seems to have been primarily interested in periodical literature.

Newark Reading Association

The members were requested to attend a special meeting at their room, on Friday next, at 7 o'clock.—Persons desirous of becoming members, are requested to attend.

Newark, March 24, 1806 By order, H.P.K., Secretary[35]

A year later, some further information about this group may be gleaned from the following notice.

Newark Reading Association.—The subscribers are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Association at their room, tomorrow evening, for the purpose of determining on the papers to be subscribed for the ensuing year, the appointment of officers and other business relating to the association.

By order of the President
H. P. Kip, Sec.

Newark, April 7, 1807

N.B. Those persons who wish to become subscribers are also requested to attend as they will be debarred after that evening.[36]

No further notices of this society appear in the columns of the paper, so it may very well have gone out of existence. Perhaps the members found their reading matter in some of the other available collections.

During this same year, evidence of borrowing from both private and semi-public collections may be found in advertisements for missing books. One owner requested the return of a book taken from a room in a tavern.

[34] *Ibid.*, June 7, 1817. "Those persons who are desirous of forming a Public Library in this Town, are requested to meet at Mr. Conkey's Inn, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock."

[35] *Ibid.*, March 25, 1806. [36] *Ibid.*, April 7, 1807.

BOOK MISSING

The person who about six months ago, borrowed from the back room of Mr. Reynold's tavern, in Market Street, the second volume of *Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary,* will please to send the same to the office of this paper, as soon as possible, and no questions will be asked.

N.B. It is a small pocket edition, London Printed, and has the owners name at the beginning and on the 68th page.

Newark, October 26, 1807[37]

Another volume was borrowed from the circulating library maintained by the *Centinel.*[38] From these notices, it would seem that the problem of regaining possession of borrowed books has always been the same!

Some citizens of Newark did not seem to be satisfied with existing resources for reading matter. Early in 1811, a movement was started to establish what was then called a social library.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEWARK

Social Library

It is thought by those, who have reflected on the subject, that, with a little exertion, a new SOCIAL LIBRARY might be formed, in this flourishing village, which would be to the literary, moral and religious advantages of the inhabitants.

The gentlemen of Newark, who may be at leisure, and who are disposed to aid in the establishment of a new SOCIAL LIBRARY in this place, are respectfully invited to meet at the Academy in one of the chambers at the right hand, entering the front door, on Thursday of this week, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures, as may be deemed proper, to carry the object into effect.[39]

Other traces of this library are rare. It appears once more in the paper, but still does not seem to have actually organized. Its fate seems uncertain, but it may well have been overwhelmed by the more important events of the War of 1812.

NEW SOCIAL LIBRARY IN NEWARK

Those who have recently contemplated and others who are desirous of a new SOCIAL LIBRARY in Newark, are invited to meet at 6 o'clock, this evening, at the Academy, for the purpose of adopting such rules as may be proper for carrying the institution into immediate effect.[40]

[37] *Ibid.,* October 27, 1807.

[38] *Ibid.,* November 17, 1807.

[39] *Ibid.,* January 8, 1811.

[40] *Ibid.,* January 22, 1811. This library is also mentioned by the author of *Alden's Register:* "The Newark Social Library company has formed and adopted a constitution, but has not as yet chosen its officers." *Alden's New Jersey Register and United States Calendar for the Year of Our Lord 1812* (Newark, n.d.), p. 90.

The ministers who had charge of the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of Newark, also had their own book circles. The "Episcopal Society for the Distribution of the Book of Common Prayer, Religious Tracts and other purposes" was formed October 16, 1812.[41]

The Presbyterians, also, had their own reading circle, and a circulating library. No longer were the members of the congregations dependent for reading matter on the private libraries of ministers, as had been the case in the beginning of the town's history. Of the Presbyterian library, James Richards, pastor of First Church, was librarian.

> The Presbyterian Ministers' LIBRARY in Newark has recently been begun by some public-spirited gentlemen of the town, and already reflects honour on the promoters of this important establishment. A handsome *Cabinet* has been made and presented by some ingenious mechanics for a depository of the books.[42]

This library continued to serve the ministers and probably laymen of the congregation for at least a decade, as books missing from it are requested in the September 23 and 30 issues of the *Centinel of Freedom,* in 1823.[43]

Nor were the reading needs of those too poor to pay subscription fees to circulating libraries, or unable to buy books for themselves forgotten. The Newark Female Charitable Society had a book committee, consisting of Mrs. Martha Crane, Mrs. Sarah Goble and Mrs. Elizabeth Condit. It was their object to obtain books and religious tracts to distribute among the poor. Originally the society was organized to care only for the bodily needs of the indigent, by providing shelter, food and clothing, but soon to this function was added that of providing spiritual sustenance as well, by giving books to the needy families.[44]

[41] *Alden's New Jersey Register,* p. 84. "The managers of this Society are the Episcopal Clergy, who are subscribers, and the same number of laymen chosen annually. John Croes, president, John C. Rudd, secretary, James Chapman, treasurer."

[42] *Ibid.,* p. 90.

[43] The advertisement reads as follows: "Please look into your libraries! The following books have been loaned by the subscriber and not return'd, viz. Halliburton's Enquiry, Dufief's Nature Displayed, Scriptural Account, Memoirs of Miss Anthony, Sacramental Meditations, Campbell on Miracle, Paley's Natural Theology, 1st vol. of Harmer's Observations. The speedy return of these books will be gratefully acknowledged by JAMES RICHARDS." If books from this library were lent only to clergy belonging to the circle, it seems dubious that Richards would have taken so public a method to recall them.

[44] *Alden's New Jersey Register,* p. 91.

The second decade of the new century ended with Newark outgrowing its village ways, aware of a more complex society. Foreign news came by way of the newspaper; communication with New York was easy enough to provide a good market for Newark's products. The slumps previous to the outbreak of the war, and after its end, had no permanent ill effect on the town, for its small businesses continued and the list of goods manufactured expanded. Newark was occupied with its expanding business and expanding markets. More and more, the problem of the young men who came to seek a living in the town was felt as a moral responsibility. The various societies which had sprung up for the suppression of vice, uplift of the poor, tract societies, and Bible groups were all a part of the growing feeling of responsibility for oneself and one's neighbors. The establishment of an apprentice library was a logical step in this program.

Books for Apprentices and Others

To guard against the temptations which might beset young workers in the town it was proposed that a library be established where mechanics and apprentices could find wholesome reading and books to help them advance in their chosen trade.

> Apprentices Library—a very laudable effort is now making to establish an Apprentices Library in this town, similar to those recently formed in Boston, New-York, Albany and elsewhere. A meeting for this purpose was held at Mr. Stephen Roff's last week. The subject was discussed and agreed to. A very respectable committee consisting of eight gentlemen, was appointed to frame a constitution; and report the same at a future meeting. We consider the object feasible and hope it will be speedily carried into execution. No doubt it would be a powerful auxiliary to the progress of moral principles and is incalculably adapted to benefit the interests and well-being of the community.[45]

Newark was following the lead of other cities in this matter, but was somewhat loath to start a new project when the means for satisfying the need were already in existence.

The Newark Library Society immediately considered the advisability of joining forces with the new project.

> Notice.—The Members of the Newark Library Society are requested to meet at the house of Stephen Roff, on Tuesday evening January 2, 1821 at 7 o'clock in the evening to consider the propriety of uniting with

[45] *Centinel of Freedom*, December 19, 1820.

the Apprentices Library, about to be established in this town. Newark, December 21, 1820

D. D. Crane
President of the Board of Trustees[46]

The results of this meeting were evidently unfavorable to union, but favorable to the opening of the established collection to apprentices. A general meeting was held on January 9, 1821, to discuss the matter, to which " . . . All persons interested in the old library are particularly invited to be present . . . "[47]

The report of this meeting in the next issue of the *Centinel* gives the names of the committee members who were to put the plan into effect. Among them were William Tuttle, bookseller, Lewis Thibou, hardware merchant, William Rankin, hatter and later leader in the formation of the Newark Library Association. William S. Pennington was chairman.

We might add, that the Trustees of the town Library have generously agreed to allow apprentices above 14 and under the age of 21 years, a free use of said library, under proper regulations if the citizens will raise the sum of four hundred dollars to replenish the Library with new and useful publications. To collect this sum, a committee of twelve has been appointed to carry this benevolent object into effect. *Eight Dollars* will entitle the person to a share in the Library. All smaller sums to be received as donations.

Editor, *Centinel*[48]

While the newspaper continued for a time to publish material on the utility of apprentice libraries, the idea of a separate institution for their exclusive use seems to have died down, and the arrangement for apprentices to use the already established collection to have been substituted.

Apprentice Library—These institutions are becoming as numerous as they are confessedly useful; and they have met with a high degree of encouragement from those who are entrusted with the guardianship of the morals of our youth, which is equally flattering and auspicious. In the smaller communities, they may effect much in the way of improvement of the mind, under a more general appellation, and a more extensive application of their benefits. But in large and populous cities, where temptations of every kind assail the young and inexperienced, and especially that worst of temptations, idleness, they must necessarily have a

[46] *Ibid.*, December 26, 1820.
[47] *Ibid.*, January 9, 1821.
[48] *Ibid.*, January 16, 1821.

strong influence, even with their restricted title, over the needs and manners of a numerous and valuable portion of the population. In Boston, where we believe the plan originated, about 4,000 volumes have been procured for the Library! . . . [49]

William Tuttle, chairman of the committee to solicit donations for the augmented collection of the Newark Library Society, inserted several notices in the newspaper calling on his committee to meet and pledge their subscriptions. It is notable that in all these notices, the project is always called "Library for the use of apprentices," so the transition from the idea of a separate collection seems to have already been made.[50] Tuttle was also on the committee of the Library Society to buy new books for the reopening.

Before the Newark Library Society opened for business in September of this year, the book committee placed an order for over $200 worth of books with George Long, bookseller of New York City. Among the volumes ordered were Allen's *Biographical Dictionary,* Campbell's *Virginia,* Trumbull's *Connecticut,* Silliman's *Tours and Travels,* one copy of which was returned, Plutarch's *Lives,* Paley's *Theology,* Amherst's *Embassy,* Mather's *Magnalia,* Cooke's *Voyages,* McCarr's *Georgia,* Trotter on drunkenness, Shakespeare, a history of England, and one of Vermont. Evidently the taste for the reading of history and travel had continued. A library discount of 38⅓% was granted to the book committee. Perhaps the presence of William Tuttle, a member of the trade, effected this unusually large discount.[51]

On the 25th of September, 1821, the book collection of the Newark Library Society was again opened for the use of the public, including approved apprentices.

The Trustees of the Newark Library Company give public notice that the Library will be opened on the 25th inst., for the distribution of books to applicants, under such rules and regulations as may be made for the proper distribution of the same. They also notify the inhabitants of the town, that in the intervening time, a committee of the Board of

[49] *Catholic Record,* quoted in *Centinel of Freedom,* January 23, 1821.

[50] *Centinel of Freedom,* March 13, June 5, 12, 19, August 28, 1821.

[51] "Order," Newark Library Society to George Long, September 21, 1821 (manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society). Trotter on drunkenness is a volume which is listed as being in the collection of the Philadelphia Apprentices' Library. John F. Lewis, *History of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, 1820-1930* (Philadelphia, 1924), p. 54.

Trustees will wait upon them to receive such donations in Books as any may be disposed to make, and as there are some volumes now missing from the Library which cannot be traced to the hands of any particular person, it is respectfully requested of all who have used the books of the Library to examine their private libraries, and see whether they do not contain some books belonging to the Town Library; and if so to deliver them to aforesaid committee or transmit them to Dr. Abraham Campfield, Librarian, two doors south of Jesse Baldwin's store.

D. D. Crane, President[52]

A broadside catalogue of the collection available at the Newark Library Society was prepared for this reopening. Some copies of this are still in existence. Six hundred and twenty-six books are enumerated, covering a wide variety of titles. As well as listing the volumes in the possession of the Society, the broadside gives the rules for using the books. The Library was open on Saturday for members and apprentices "who shall produce certificate and guarantee for return of books in good order." The books were also available to non-members at two dollars per year or six cents a week in advance. No more than one book might be borrowed at a time. Folios might be kept six weeks, quartos four weeks, octavo volumes two weeks, smaller volumes only one week. Fines were twelve and one-half cents for everybody except apprentices who were charged at the lower rate of six cents. "No person shall be allowed to take the same book the second time; if it has been applied for during the time it has been out."[53]

By February 1822, the rejuvenated library's book collection was in need of renumbering and other attention. A plea was made in the newspaper: "Subscribers who have Books in their possession are requested to return them immediately to the Librarian, in order that the management may complete their catalogue, and number anew the Books belonging to said Library."

[52] *Centinel of Freedom,* September 11, 1821. Sometimes the group is called the Newark Library Society, sometimes Newark Library Company. The officers given are the same, however, and the variations may have been caused by the typesetter.

[53] "Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Newark Library Society, September 26, 1821," broadside in the New Jersey Historical Society.

[54] *Centinel of Freedom,* February 26, 1822. The broadside catalogue mentioned above may be the one contemplated in this later notice, and have been given the official date of the reopening of the library instead of the date of issue. No copies of a later catalogue were found.

The circulation records of the Library were kept in the form of a book ledger. Under the catalogue number of each book, the names of its borrowers were entered in weekly columns. From a comparison of these entries, it may be seen that a number of borrowers were steady weekly readers. Women's names appear along with those of men.[55]

Elizabeth Hinsdale seems to have been the most persistent reader of her sex whose name appears on this record. In the middle of the surviving volume, the method of keeping records changes, and it becomes a ledger of borrowers instead of books. A partial catalogue of the collection is also copied in this ledger, with the book numbers running into the 700's by the time the volume was discontinued.[56]

About this same time, a list of members was made, with a record of their payments, also the names of apprentices and their sponsors.[57] Among the members were Smith Burnet, silversmith, and J. C. Hornblower, whose subscription was paid by D. D. Crane. This shows that Crane was continuing his active support of and interest in literary groups in the town.[58]

After a trial of some months, a long newspaper article summarizes the activities of the Newark Library Society and its service to apprentices. It says in part:

[55]If this library had been solely for the use of apprentices, it seems likely that women would have been excluded. The Philadelphia Apprentices' Library was restricted to boys and men up to 1841. John F. Lewis, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

[56]Newark Library Society, "Account of Books Taken from the Newark Library Society" (January, 1822-November, 1823). Manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society.

[57]Later the employers' certificates appear both in handwritten and printed form. The following typical specimens (the first in manuscript, the second printed) are taken from the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society:

New Ark, Apr. 24th, 1830

We will be answerable for all Books that H. G. Johnson get out of the Apprentice Library and his compliance of all the rules and regulations thereof—

Taylor and Baldwin

Newark Library Society

I do hereby certify, that I will guaranty the return, (in good order and proper time) of any BOOKS, loaned by the "Newark Library Society" to John Miller . . . agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of said Society.

Newark, May 11th, 1833 [*Signed*] B. Miller

[58]Newark Library Society, "List of Members" (*circa* 1822), manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society.

Such was the state of the Library in 1820 when a public disposition was manifested to extend its advantages to the Apprentices of the Town. At a conference with a committee appointed by a public meeting for the purpose, the Trustees agreed to open the Library to apprentices of the Town of Newark on certain conditions, and subject to such regulations as they should adopt.—As a result of this agreement the Trustees took immediate measures for augmenting the Library, and arranging the books for delivery to applicants. By purchases at various times *five hundred and eighty-five* new books were added to the existing number, making in all about 1000 volumes. Early in November they commenced delivering Books under the new arrangment; and the Trustees entertain the belief that the expectation of the Public has so far been realized and even surpassed, in the benefits resulting from it. The increasing disposition of this class of society to embrace the advantages held out to them by the institution is fully confirmed by fact, that in the short period of 5 months, the applicants have gradually increased to the number of 306. When we consider the population of this town, what a vast proportion of it this class embraces—that the proportion is continually swelling with its growth—when we consider the levity of youth, the allurements and dangers that surround them we must see the importance and even necessity of extending the sphere of their innocent pleasures, and rendering their amusements as harmless as possible. To the end that in the necessary relaxation from their employments, their first step may not be into vice or folly, but by cultivating a taste for reading and thus uniting instruction with amusement, they may improve in understanding and strengthen in habits of virtue.[59]

The service of the Newark Library Society to its members and approved apprentices continued for several years without any marked change or difficulty. After a few years, however, the space formerly available in Abraham Campfield's store was lost, and the Society found itself with no room. From April to August, 1827, the Library was closed while space for housing it was sought.[60] At the meeting in April when the announcement of the forced closing was made, the balance in the treasury was forty-two dollars, so it was not poverty that dictated

[59]*Centinel of Freedom,* April 16, 1822.

[60]The Library had been in Campfield's store during the years 1823-25, as is shown by an order to pay him, in the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society:

"Pay to Doctor Abraham Campfield, or order Seventy-five dollars for the use of the room in his store and his services as librarian it being for one and a half years, commencing Sept 29th 1823 and ending March 29, 1825

Doctor Samuel Hays
Treasurer of the
Newark Library Society

By order of the Board of Trustees
Signed James Vanderpool
President"

the move. At this same meeting a recapitulation of circulation of books to apprentices was made.

Year	*Number of months open*	*Volumes lent to apprentices*
1821	3	1564
1821-23	15	5483
1823-24	10	3718
1824-25	11	3613
1825-26	8	2083
		16461

This represented some 750 different individuals.[61] During the same month the Society purchased a bookcase which was made by Aaron Nichols and Jesse Johnson. Aaron spent three days working on it, while Jesse worked at first for two and one-half days, later spending three more days perhaps on the finish. The total bill for this piece of furniture was $24.45, including cost of materials, boards, hinges, latches, joists, and washing it upon completion. This description of materials sounds as though it were a case to be securely locked at such times as the library was not open.[62]

A new room for the Library was found in August, and a reopening was announced for September.[63] At the April meeting of the next year, the report was made that 2217 volumes had been lent to apprentices. The following year, the circulation rose to 3018, though the number of borrowers remained at 166. A recapitulation of the total number of volumes lent to apprentices gives the number as 21,786 books to 1056 apprentices, since the opening of the collection to these young men.[64]

After the report of this meeting in 1829, the "Minutes" cease. No further notices of meetings or business of the Society appear in the newspaper, and it seems quite evident that the library declined or was absorbed into some other organization. The comprehensive report on service to apprentices presented at this meeting suggests that some arrangment was being made to

[61]Newark Library Society, "Minutes."

[62]Original bill in the collection of New Jersey Historical Society.

[63]Newark Library Society, "Minutes" (1797-1829), meetings of August 20 and 24, 1827.

[64]*Ibid.*, meetings of April 13, 1828 and April 13, 1829.

dispose of the collection, or that the members feared that its period of usefulness was reaching an end. Perhaps the people of Newark were finding all their necessary reading matter in the circulating libraries maintained by the growing number of bookstores. Many young people were enabled to find books in the collections of the Sunday schools. Tuttle's bookstore furnished books suitable for the use of the Sabbath schools, evidently storing them during the summer months when the schools were not in session.[65] The reading needs of the young people of the Catholic faith were met by the establishment of a circulating library at St. John's Church.[66] The Newark Library Society's collection apparently was no longer needed so badly as at first, and may very well have been relinquished to some of the active societies in town.

There had been two groups of young men in the town, and a coalition was made in May, 1833. The new organization called itself the Young Men's Society. Since this represented a large part of the young men of the area, it does not seem unreasonable that this group became the heirs of the book collection of the Newark Library Society. It is certain that the Young Men's Society intended to have a library from the beginning of the organization, as a librarian, S. L. B. Baldwin, was elected at the same meeting as the first president, Moses King. The constitution which was adopted provided that:

> A regular meeting of the Society shall be held once in each week. At these meetings, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Subjects shall be discussed, and essays and dissertations of a corresponding nature read. But all subjects of an immoral tendency, or intimately connected with party politics or Sectarian theology shall be excluded.[67]

A plan for printing a catalogue of the book collection of the Young Men's Society was considered but never carried to completion.[68] Early in 1837, this Society and the Mechanics' Society decided to form a joint library for the use of the membership

[65]Tuttle's store was known as the Sunday School Depository. See *Sentinel of Freedom*, May 5, 1835.

[66]This library was established in 1835. Paul V. Flynn, *History of St. John's Church* (Newark, 1908), p. 141.

[67]Young Men's Society, "Records" (1833-1838), manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society.

[68]*Ibid.*, October 1, 1834.

of both groups. At first, it was merely granting the use of either collection to constituents of both, but it was soon changed to one collection, for joint use of both organizations.[69] It would appear from the records that this consolidation was not accomplished without some discord, as Cortlandt Parker introduced the following resolution over a year after the first steps had been taken.

Resolved, 1st, that this Society will yield a hearty cooperation with the Mechanics' Association and Lyceum, in the establishment of a Reading-Room and will consent to the removal of their Library;

Provided that they have secured to them a commodious room for their weekly exercises in the same building; and *provided* further that the joint library of the two Societies shall be subject to the control of the Joint Library Committee as at present.

Resolved, 2nd, that this Society disapproves of the proposed location in Mechanics' Hall—as being not sufficiently central and as involving a connexion with a public Hotel inconsistent with the objects and character of this Society.

Resolved, 3rd, a committee be appointed for the Reading-Room.[70]

The joint library had first been operated in a room on Broad Street, which was described as "muddy, dirty, ugly cold, chilly and otherwise uncomfortable."[71] A location for the book collection was finally found which suited the membership of both societies. It was at Mr. Corey's at 119 Market Street. The joint collection was opened here in September 1838.[72] The consolidation of the book collections of these two groups may have come about because the depression of 1837 had dispelled all hope that the Young Men's Society could build a place of their own, even though a site had been offered them.[73]

The "Records" do not continue after November, 1838, and it may well be that the society lost its individual entity in the consolidation with the older and probably more solvent Mechanics' Society. Or it may have existed a while longer, as Cortlandt Parker spoke of it many years later: "Enough of the ancient and honorable Young Men's Society; extravagance in

[69] *Ibid.,* January 4, 18, 1837.

[70] *Ibid.,* April 3, 1838. The Mechanics' Society had its own building, part of which was used as a hotel, whose income helped support the Society.

[71] *Ibid.,* March 22, 1837.

[72] *Ibid.,* July 18, September 19, 1838.

[73] *Ibid.,* February 28, 1838.

books proved its ruin. Bye and Bye it became involved, was sold out and vanished."[74]

From this testimony of a member, and subsequent notices in the paper, it would seem that the group of mechanics had absorbed both the membership and functions of the Young Men's Society. The Mechanics' Society continued to sponsor its lectures and now seems to have taken over the ideas of a lyceum. A "Friend of Apprentices" writing in the June 5, 1838, issue of the *Sentinel* speaks of an "apprentices lyceum," which he states was started in December, just as the consolidated library of the Mechanics' and Young Men's societies was well under way.

> One of the principal objects considered in proposing this plan, was the establishment of a Circulating Library for Apprentices, comprising works of solid merit, at a reasonable rate, instead of paying exorbitant price for the Novels, Romances, and useless books which comprise the mass of volumes in the circulating libraries of the cities; thus affording more general and effectual means of mental improvement than have hitherto been accessible to Apprentices.

From this time until the establishment of the Newark Library Association some seven years later, there seem to have been no other separate and special efforts to provide book service in Newark, though reading was a recognized part of life.

Summary

Following the general pattern of library development, Newark's next step after the establishment of book service to subscribers to the old library, was the widening of service to include apprentices. The original impulse was to form and maintain a new institution for the benefit of the young men who were earning their livelihoods within the boundaries of the town. The opening of the collection of the Newark Library Society was substituted, as people felt that it was better to improve an already existing institution, rather than dissipate their book resources.

While Newark was growing to a size that necessitated a city charter, books were available at a growing number of bookstores, as well as through the schools and Sunday schools. The Catholics

[74]Cortlandt Parker, "Oration," *Free Public Library, Opening Exercises* (Newark, 1890), p. 4.

were sufficiently numerous to warrant a circulating library for the benefit of their young people.

Printing was done in Newark, though it was primarily job printing and newspaper work. Some books were issued under the imprint of Benjamin Olds. Literary criticism was carried by the journals. The literary editor of the *Sentinel of Freedom* wrote book reviews, and was shrewd and forthright in his comments, though there is no way of estimating his influence.

During this period there was little change in the educational scene, but the first murmurs of the feeling for free public education were becoming heard. New Jersey was to wait for a long time before the state-wide educational system came into being. This does not mean that education was neglected, but merely that there were no drastic changes in type of curriculum and method of provision of instruction.

The church's influence was shifting to the solving of social problems attendant on the growth in population. Economic and intellectual leadership was divided among men from different walks of life, ministers, lawyers, and successful business men.

Market Street quarters of the Newark Library Association, founded 1845, and of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1848-60. Razed about 1890.

New Jersey Education Association 1853-1953

JAMES C. MONTGOMERY

In 1953 nearly thirty-five thousand men and women teach in the public schools of New Jersey. They enjoy at the same time the advantages of retirement allowances, tenure of office, equable salary scales, and other benefits calculated to enrich the development of their teaching effectiveness. Many, however, do not realize the extent to which these benefits to them and to the strength of New Jersey's schools derive from the efforts of teachers and the public-spirited men of a century ago.

Like every other progressive institution in the nation, the New Jersey Education Association came into being against the drag of many who preferred the status quo. The actual problem of founding the State Teachers' Association[1] was not simple. Teachers' institutes existed, to be sure, but only in a few localities and they were held at irregular intervals. Most of the public schools at that time were on a district basis, maintained by billing of parents for the actual days of their children's attendance. Whatever expenses the institutes incurred were necessarily paid by the teachers, and the speakers, supplied by book companies, were primarily concerned with selling their own and their companies' books.[2] Although a new movement was under way, most of the state knew nothing about it.

Dr. Henry Phillips, the Pennington physician who in 1852 followed Dr. Theodore F. King, M.D., as part-time state superintendent of schools, realized how helpless he was to improve the general inadequacy of the schools. He was a medical man, not an educator. And even if he had known what to do, he had

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[1]It was first called the New Jersey State Teachers' Association. Part of the reorganization in 1938 was the adoption of a new name: New Jersey Education Association.

[2]David Cole, "Educational Reminiscences," in David Murray, *History of Education in New Jersey* (Washington, D.C., 1889), p. 103.

no authority to do it. He turned therefore to a few of the state's leading teachers and, with their advice, called a great public meeting for October 20, 1853, in Temperance Hall, Trenton.[3] Sympathetic newspapers were invited to give the meeting suitable publicity.

At the meeting on October 20, 1853, important policy-forming resolutions were approved, calling for (1) free education everywhere, (2) organization of associations of teachers and friends of education in every county and every town, (3) a full-time state superintendent of schools at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars annually, (4) state appropriation of one hundred dollars for each county holding an annual institute, (5) appropriation to each district for a school library, and (6) adoption of a state educational journal.

The last resolution calling for an educational journal resulted in the immediate founding of the *Life Boat and Literary Standard*. A program had now been decided upon. The next and most decisive step was to create the organization which should carry it out.

Organization of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association. This step was taken two months later at the second State Teachers' Convention in New Brunswick, December 28, 1853. Temporary officers were elected: chairman, Nathan Hedges of Newark; vice-chairman, Robert L. Cooke of Bloomfield; secretary, John T. Clark of New Brunswick.[4]

Then, with the drafting of the constitution, the New Jersey State Teachers' Association became a reality. The first officers elected were: president, Robert L. Cooke; vice-presidents, John T. Clark and Isaiah Peckham; corresponding secretary, David Cole; recording secretaries, J. K. Burnham, Burlington Cox, and H. V. Cox; treasurer, O. A. Kibbee.

An award offered by the Association for the essay making the greatest contribution to education was won by Vice-President John T. Clark. He developed the idea that scientific training of teachers was necessary to common school instruction. The immediate effect of this essay and the wide publicity which it subse-

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] Official Minutes of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, 1853.

quently received was the growth of the teachers' institute. The Teachers' Association appointed C. C. Hoagland as a state field representative, to promote and organize meetings of the institutes.

Dr. John Bodine Thompson of Trenton did more than anyone else to give the institutes a permanent place in the school system.[5] He also did much of the ground work with Governor Fort and the legislature, preparing the way for arguments in favor of a state normal school which a Teachers' Association committee was soon to present.

Governor Fort crowded his January, 1854, message at the opening of the new session with suggestions in line with the committee's work. Then on the 17th the new governor, Rodman M. Price, continued the urging of the same issues.[6] The time was right for the committee's petition to be presented. It called for a full-time school man for superintendent, state support for the institutes, and generally increased appropriations for all schools, and a normal school.

The newly organized Mercer County Teachers' Association brought this part of the crusade to a satisfactory conclusion. The legislature attended one meeting of the Association, and on February 9, 1854, three speakers presented the schools' case to the lawmakers in their own chambers. As a result the session saw all requested appropriations granted, a full-time superintendent provided for, and the teachers' institute bill passed. A new movement in education seemed to be under way.[7]

The Normal School. The teachers had not expected to have their normal school at once. As Dr. Thompson pointed out, however, the institutes were actually "temporary normal schools." Dr. Hoagland, Dr. Phillips, and many others worked constantly to bring about a close relationship between the Teachers' Association and the institutes, and a general understanding by the public of the teachers' difficulties.

In the meantime the battle for a normal school went on. The Teachers' Association circulated all over the state John T. Clark's prize essay on the necessity of scientific training in teaching. The

[5]Nelson R. Burr, *Education in New Jersey, 1630-1871* (Princeton, 1942), p. 270.
[6]Cole, *op. cit.*, p. 104.
[7]*Ibid.*

Association also supported a lobby in Trenton, which proved to be much more powerful than anyone had anticipated. Early in 1855 the legislature suddenly yielded to pressure and established a normal school, to be supervised by a board of trustees including the state superintendent. The new school was to be in Trenton Governor Price laid the cornerstone late in 1856, but the first building was not completed until 1858.[8]

Free Public Schools. The Association minutes covering the years 1865-71 show that the organization worked consistently for the repeal of the rate-bill system and for the substitution of an adequate tax law. In his inaugural address, 1866, Governor Ward emphasized the need for revision of the school law. The legislature then passed an act which concentrated control of the schools in the hands of professional educators—a final achievement of one of the initial objectives of the Teachers' Association. They established a state Board of Education with authority to elect a state superintendent, one of whose duties was to supervise the normal school. He, with the normal-school principal, constituted a State Board of Examiners with power to confer public school teaching certificates.[9]

By a law of 1871 an entirely free public school system became an actuality. A state tax took the place of the old township tax. Sectarian schools were to receive no public money. The nine-month term became compulsory. Weak districts were consolidated and otherwise strengthened. Some sections were even enabled to provide free education through the high school.

A constitutional amendment of 1875 supplemented the law of 1871. It declared that "the State Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public instruction for all the children between the ages of 5 and 18."[10]

At the semi-centennial of the Association (1904) John En-

[8]Burr., *op. cit.*, p. 271.

[9]*Ibid.*, pp. 278-79.

[10]John Enright, "The Evolution of Education in New Jersey," *Annual Report and Proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association*, 1904, p. 96.

right,[11] like Mr. Baxter,[12] recalled 1875 as the great year for state education. In his opinion the change in the state constitution did not come about by the ordinary process of evolution. It was almost the statement of a new principle. It required, at least, that the legislators have a new conception of the state's responsibilities in education. This change came about as the direct result of the relentless campaigning of such Association men as Barringer and Clark of Newark, Dickinson of Jersey City, Samuel Lockwood of Monmouth, and E. A. Apgar, the state superintendent.[13]

Problems and Needs of Teachers. During the second twenty-five years of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, the organization developed increasingly realistic techniques and attitudes toward its objectives. Formerly leadership in the Association had come from the citizens in any field—not only in education. With the strengthening of the organization, however, teachers began to speak and act as a recognized group.

Various problems demanded solution. The teachers' own situation was unsatisfactory: their salaries were low; they had no job security, no retirement plan, and insufficient training facilities. Pupil attendance was not compulsory; consequently long lists of absentees each day showed how the teachers' professional efforts were being defeated. District schools needed to go the way of the old rate bills, and education needed to be extended to the high school level. As late as 1892 fewer than two thousand students per year were completing their high school work, according to the official minutes of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association.

Teachers' Pensions. The story of the granting of pensions for teachers has a kind of dramatic unity of its own. It spreads

[11]John Enright, born 1852 in Monmouth County, N.J. Graduate of New Jersey State Normal School, 1871. County superintendent of Monmouth County, 1894-1915. Assistant commissioner of education, 1915-1921. State commissioner of education, 1921-25.

[12]Charles J. Baxter, born 1851 in Sussex County, N.J., spent his entire life in public education. State superintendent of public instruction, 1896-1911. President of New Jersey State Teachers' Association, 1902.

[13]Ellis A. Apgar, "History of Our School System," *Annual Report of the* [New Jersey] *Board of Education,* 1878-79, p. 33.

through half of this second twenty-five year period. The first tentative steps were taken following an effort to establish a pension law for the retirement of veteran, invalided teachers. In 1890 three teachers of Hoboken, Mrs. Annie E. Moore, Miss Jane McCausland, and Miss Elizabeth A. Allen, started a discussion on a street corner concerning this bill. Mrs. Moore commented, "Policemen and firemen are pensioned, why not school teachers?"[14] Casual as this beginning was, it resulted in their forming themselves into an unofficial committee and starting to work. The next year, 1891, they managed to have a pension bill introduced into the legislature. Others followed in 1893, 1894, and 1895, but all were defeated.

Thus far Mrs. Moore, Miss McCausland, and Miss Allen had worked practically alone. In July, 1895, however, the State Teachers' Association officially endorsed the movement. In January, 1896, President Manness appointed a State Committee on Teacher's Pensions with Miss Allen as secretary.

The early efforts to promote straightforward pension bills in the legislature had proved so disheartening that it seemed the people's representatives were opposed to the move. The committee therefore worked out a compromise: Let the teachers themselves provide a retirement fund and ask the state merely to administer it. Accordingly, Edward Russ, then president of the Hoboken Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction, drew up such a bill. Senator John B. Vreeland of Morris County introduced it in February, 1896. It became law five weeks later.[15]

The bill carried the condition that the Teachers' Association enroll a majority of the teachers of the state within three months. On June 11, 1896, Mr. Baxter telegraphed Miss Allen that a majority of the teachers had joined the fund, that the teachers had won their fight for pensions by a narrow margin of seventeen members.

Tenure. Preliminary discussion on the subject of tenure brought out the obvious arguments. Aaron W. Hand, chairman of the Committee on Educational Progress, said in his annual report of

[14]Georgia Beers Crater, "Teacher's Pensions," *Annual Report and Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Annual Session of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association*, 1900, p. 147.

[15]*Ibid.*, p. 149.

1904 that while there should be no legal barrier to the dismissing of incompetent or poorly prepared teachers, others faithful to their profession should be relieved of anxiety about the security of their jobs.[16]

Elizabeth Allen had stated her view even earlier. In her 1900 annual report she pointed out that superintendents obviously recognized the justice of this sort of job security, for they were seeking to arrange five- and seven-year terms for their own contracts.[17]

The chorus in favor of a tenure law was supported by many other voices. R. J. Boynton of the Committee on Legislation reported in 1904 that Senator Hudspeth had introduced two bills providing that no teacher or principal be removed or reduced in grade or salary without just cause and a fair trial with representation by counsel.[18] The position of the teachers would seem to have been lowly enough by present standards, so that they welcomed any change in status which would extend their strength. Bills similar to the one proposed in 1904 were prepared by the Legislative Committee for introduction into the Assembly in 1905, 1906, and 1907, and companion bills were prepared for the Senate, but all were defeated. Committee members kept after the bills in public hearings, before the chairmen of committees on education, before influential members of the Assembly and Senate, and wherever else there was an opportunity.[19]

Success finally arrived almost as an anti-climax. Mr. Krebs, chairman of the Committee on Law, called a meeting of the New Jersey Council on Education, an impressive group—members of the State Department of Education, representatives of the State Board of Education, the chairman of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association Legislative Committee, and various other interested persons. The tenure bill drafted at that meeting was unanimously favored by those present and later approved by the others.[20]

[16]Report of Committee on Educational Progress, *ibid.*, 50th Annual Meeting, 1904, pp. 133-38.

[17]Elizabeth A. Allen, "The Teachers Congress," *op. cit.*, p. 74.

[18]Report of the Committee on Legislation, *ibid.*, 50th Annual Meeting, 1904, p. 12.

[19]Report of the Committee on Legislation, *ibid.*, 55th Annual Meeting, 1909, p. 181.

[20]Report of the Committee on Legislation, *ibid.*, 54th Annual Meeting, 1908, pp. 110-12.

Dr. John D. Prince presented this bill to the Assembly in 1909. The House Committee on Education later offered a substitute. After two public hearings and a great deal of persuasion by State Teachers' Association members, the bill finally passed both houses and became law April 21, 1909.[21]

The Tenure Law never was allowed to rest. All through the years just after 1909, its enemies continued to work for outright repeal, or by amendments attempted to nullify it and other laws beneficial to the teachers.[22] The teachers realized that the success of such attacks had been prevented by the vigilance of the Association's Legislative Committee. They were depending more and more on their Association for protection against legislative attacks and were coming to it for advice and help. The Association regarded itself as bound to the "principle of moral, legal, and financial protection of the teachers by the association of members unjustly attacked in their professional capacity."[23] The way in which the Association rose to the defense of the teachers' legal position proved one of the strongest forces in bringing them together.

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund. With Miss Allen's rise to the presidency of the Association in 1913, opposition toward her "pet" idea, the pension fund, crystallized. Some objected to the fund as a "visionary scheme," others to the cost of administering it, and still others found fault with the ways in which the retirement money was invested.[24]

The fact seems to be that the pension fund, as originally established, was not actuarily sound; Elizabeth Allen's intentions were better than her arithmetic. Miss Allen's attitude and that of her supporters, notably former Governor Stokes, was that the project was an altruistic one, the altruism being provided by the teachers themselves for themselves, not subject to the scrutiny of traditional business practice.

At any rate, feeling ran so high that in 1913 the Convention called for a committee to consider separating the Retirement

[21]*Ibid.*, 55th Annual Meeting, 1909, p. 143.
[22]Report of the Committee on Legislation, *ibid.*, 59th Annual Meeting, 1913, p. 197.
[23]Elizabeth A. Allen, "Memorial to the Legislature," *ibid.*, 62nd Annual Meeting, 1916, p. 12.
[24]"Teachers' Retirement Fund," *ibid.*, 59th Annual Meeting, 1913, p. 174.

Fund Department from the State Teachers' Association and forming a federation among county branches (Miss Allen conducted the Retirement Fund office in Hoboken).[25] The committee investigated the fund and, whatever faults may have existed in the system itself, the group gave Miss Allen a "clean bill of health." Even so, need for revision and extension of the plan was apparent.

In 1917 Governor Walter E. Edge, on the suggestion of Assemblyman Arthur N. Pierson, initiated an actuarial investigation of the retirement system. Mr. Pierson headed the Pension and Retirement Fund Commission for Revision of the Pension Laws of the State in 1918. In this capacity he contributed largely to the drafting of the 1919 law.

As a result of this committee's study, the 1919 session of the legislature enacted April 10, not one but three laws relating to pensions. The first pension law repealed the act requiring thirty-five years of service. The second amended the teachers' old retirement fund law. The third provided for the establishment of the teachers' pension and annuity fund, with participation compulsory for all new teachers in New Jersey after April 10, 1919, and optional for others. The state was to provide the pension fund, the teachers the annuity fund. Benefits from the combined pension and annuity should approximate the number of years' experience in New Jersey divided by seventy, times the average salary for the last five years of teaching. If a teacher withdrew from teaching, the total amount paid in was to be returned to him.[26]

Permanent Headquarters of the Association. The long-felt need for a permanent headquarters became a reality shortly after the annual meeting in Trenton in 1922. Here the constitution was amended to provide for opening and maintaining an administration office. This office opened February 3, 1923, in Trenton, logically enough, in the Stacy-Trent Hotel.[27]

Mrs. Stella S. Applegate became the Association's first full-time

[25] *Ibid.*, pp. 133-34.

[26] John Enright, "New Teachers' Pension Laws," *ibid.*, 65th Annual Meeting, 1911, pp. 19-22.

[27] "1879—Dr. William J. Bickett—1931," *The New Jersey Educational Review*, V, 20-21, December, 1931.

employee. The accumulated evidence of her seventeen years of service indicates how fortunate the Association was in its selection. In the first place she knew "nearly everybody" in legal and political circles, for she had been appointed a master in chancery in 1922. She had been secretary to Vice-Chancellor Malcolm G. Buchanan and earlier to Woodrow Wilson while he was president of Princeton University. Aside from the wide acquaintance which these positions had brought her, training and experiences had provided her a great number of contacts in Trenton. The tradition at Association headquarters was that "Stella knows everybody."[28]

Mrs. Applegate not only knew everybody; she did nearly everything which had to be done in managing the affairs of the Association. She edited and managed the *Review* for its first seven years, organized and planned most of the annual conventions and generally endeared herself to everyone who met her.

New Jersey Educational Review. In 1920 President Sargent's recommendation calling for a good professional monthly for the teachers had been answered by the *School News of New Jersey.* By 1926 the Association felt that the old publication had been outgrown. The convention passed therefore a new amendment rescinding the action of 1920 and providing for a new publication, the *New Jersey Educational Review,* as the official organ. This publication was expected to build a strong tie between the Association and its more than twenty-two thousand members and to provide a medium for distributing information to members concerning activities of the Association and its allied departments.[29]

The annual dues of one dollar included a subscription to the *Review.* The response in general was favorable. All felt that they at last had their publication. Mrs. Applegate, editor, was aided and advised by an editorial committee. From the first, advertising paid nearly all the expense of publication and distribution to the Association's twenty-two thousand members.

[28]"Mrs. Applegate Ends 17 Years with State Association," *New Jersey Educational Review,* XIV, 14, October, 1940.

[29]Report of the Editorial Board of the New Jersey Educational Review, *Annual Report and Proceedings of the Seventy-Third Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association,* 1927, p. 26.

The first marked development of editorial policy occurred in 1933 when Laurence B. Johnson became a member of the editorial committee. The group presently proposed several shifts and clarifications in emphasis.

In 1934 the *Review* and the *Official News Bulletin* (an emergency publication) combined under Mr. Johnson, as full-time managing editor. The publication continued as the *New Jersey Educational Review* but appeared six times each year rather than quarterly. Official news bulletins were still issued from time to time, but only when the Association needed to send out information quickly.[30] Mr. Johnson served as a liaison man for the Association. He followed the educational affairs of the state and conferred with educational leaders, officers, and committee heads of the Association. Under the Editorial Committee he formed an Association Informational Service through which stories were prepared for publication in newspapers throughout the state.[31]

Enlargement of Full-time Administrative Staff. The days of one office manager, however versatile, with occasional clerical help, seem to be gone forever. The permanent establishment of the Association in Newark and Trenton had by 1935 increased to six full-time employees.[32] By 1940 the Newark and Trenton offices were consolidated in larger quarters with meeting rooms and private offices in the Stacy-Trent Hotel.[33]

The staff was further augmented by a legal adviser, Mr. Charles J. Strahan, as executive clerk.[34] Mr. Strahan had been a key figure in State Department legal affairs on the Board of Examiners, and as Commissioner's representative on the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund. He was an acknowledged authority on school law and had given courses in the subject at New York University. Mr. Strahan's legal work had familiarized him with all the branches of school law, especially that relating to tenure and pensions.[35]

[30]"Review and Bulletin are Combined," *New Jersey Educational Review,* VI, 8, February, 1933.

[31]"New Jersey Educational Review," *loc. cit.*

[32]Frank G. Pickell, "On the Need for Increased Dues," *New Jersey Educational Review,* IX, 3, October, 1935.

[33]"Association to Consolidate Office in Trenton," *ibid.,* XIII, 16, January, 1940.

[34]"Charles J. Strahan," *ibid.,* XIV, 52, November, 1940.

[35]*Loc. cit.*

During the winter of 1941-42 the Long-Time Planning Committee, formed in 1938, began to organize the efforts of the Association to resolve internal extremes of opinion. Members of the Committee did their best to improve public relations and to promote democratic discussion groups in different parts of the state. Their program faced rising costs until Dr. Edgar M. Finck, chairman, proposed in 1941 before the Association's Delegate Assembly an assessment of fifty cents per member to repay seven thousand dollars borrowed to finance the work.[36]

Frederick L. Hipp began his direction of the Planning Committee in February, 1942. He had formerly organized "Town Meeting" for Town Hall, Inc., and for two years had been state forum counselor for the New York State Council of School Superintendents and for the United States Office of Education.[37]

Four years later Dr. Hipp became executive secretary of the Association with the retirement of Charles J. Strahan.[38] As of January, 1950, the NJEA office staff consisted of the executive secretary, his secretary, *Review* editor, research director, assistant research director, field representative, and five members in charge of membership and finance, Future Teachers of America, and the mailing department.

The Association Buys a Home. The Executive Committee in December, 1949, decided to appoint a Headquarters Committee. Upon the recommendation of this committee the home of Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, 180 West State Street, Trenton, was purchased for one hundred thousand dollars as a headquarters. The Association spent twenty thousand dollars for structural changes, lighting, carpets, and furniture. The present headquarters with seventeen rooms and four baths has an ideal location across the street from the Department of Education building and diagonally across from the capitol building and the State House Annex. The actual moving and setting-up-shop in the new headquarters was the most exciting event of December, 1951.

Work of the Legislative Committee. Much of the credit for the

[36]Minutes of the Business Meeting, New Jersey Education Association Delegate Assembly, November 10, 1941.

[37]"F. L. Hipp Will Direct Long-Time Program," *New Jersey Educational Review*, XV, 34, February, 1942.

[38]Bertha Lawrence, "The President Writes . . . ," *ibid.*, XX, 11, October, 1946.

consistent improvement of the New Jersey school situation during the last twenty-five years must go to the Legislative Committee of the Association.

The depression (1930-38) brought increasing difficulties. Taxpayer associations agitated for reductions, and many real estate levies were not being paid. Some school districts reached the point of issuing tax warrants and scrip to school boards to use instead of cash for salaries. Secondary schools found special trouble. Jobs were so hard to find that many young people stayed in school from one to three years longer than they otherwise would have done. This situation confronted the high schools with higher enrollments at a time when they had to curtail expenditures. Many persons consequently were led to believe that the school tax system as a whole was not flexible enough to meet the demands of changing conditions.

The School Survey Commission. The one hopeful note for the schools during this period was heard as the depression hit its lowest point early in 1933. Governor Moore, at the request of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, appointed a commission to probe into the educational system.[39] This commission, headed by Dr. Paul R. Mort of Columbia Teachers' College, outlined in a convention meeting a twenty-four-point program for its investigation. The most basic of these issues was "the equalization of the tax burden and a better plan for distribution of State monies."[40]

The Association on the Defensive. The events of 1933 provided hope for relief and improvement. The following year, however, brought only disappointment. In March, Bill 214, the Local Government Bill, was introduced into the Senate. It appeared to be a calculated attempt to undermine every important gain made since before World War I. It required a mandatory twenty-five-per-cent reduction in all school budgets.

The Teachers' Association went into action and joined every other group interested in fighting this move.[41] These organizations assembled a formidable list of speakers who threw the

[39]"Salary and Tenure Problem Among 24 Point Program in Probe by State School Survey Commission," editorial, *ibid.*, VI, 15, February, 1933.

[40]"Tax Warrants and Scrip and Teachers," editorial, *ibid.*, pp. 24-27, April, 1933.

[41]Frank G. Pickell, "Senate 214," *ibid.*, VII, 13, March-April, 1934.

weight of their knowledge and influence against the bill. As a result, thousands of voters and representatives of large groups came to Trenton to register their opposition to the measure. The legislature agreed that Bill 214 was undesirable.

The Princeton Survey Plan. The problem of the equal distribution of educational opportunities throughout the state was still far from solved. The 1944 Princeton Survey Plan,[42] directed by Dr. John F. Sly, proposed: (1) to give wealthier districts no less than they now receive; (2) to give greater aid to districts of lower per-pupil wealth; (3) to give aid to all districts in accordance with their needs as determined by per-pupil wealth. This equalization plan, favored by Governor Edge, required an annual appropriation by the state of about $8,600,000.

The Education Association prepared the widespread publicity for the Princeton Survey even while Dr. Sly and his group were at work. They organized a New Jersey Education Planning Commission, with Gill Robb Wilson as chairman. The Commission was not dominated by the Association—only encouraged by it. Its purpose was to arrange group meetings of lay people throughout the state to discuss the problems and progress of education. Its aims were very similar to those of the Education Association's Long-time Planning Committee, which operated chiefly within educational associations.[43]

The final act in this drama began with the presentation by Senator Pascoe of the Princeton Survey Bill in the legislature on January 22, 1945.[44] Governor Edge spoke favorably of its issues in his annual message. By April 11 the bill called the State Aid Bill, S-25, had become law. The Governor's signature brought to a satisfactory end the arduous and expensive efforts of the New Jersey Education Association to supplant an antiquated system by a modern plan for state aid. Under this law seven million dollars of state funds was to go to local districts for the use of public education. Districts with low taxable resources were to receive proportionately larger allowances so that greater equality of educational opportunity might at last be possible.

Minimum Salary Legislation. The other aspect of the state aid

42Charles A. Philhower, "A Time for Action," *ibid.*, XVII, 217, May, 1944.
43"Gill Robb Wilson Heads Lay Commission," *ibid.*, p. 105, January, 1944.
44"Flash, Executive Committee Reports," *ibid.*, XVIII, 149, February, 1945.

program for education necessarily included minimum salary legislation. This was a part of the program to equalize opportunity, because many communities could no more afford adequate salaries than they could meet other expenses necessary for the minimum opportunities for the children.

In 1937, 914 teachers in New Jersey received less than $1,000 per year, forty-nine less than $700, some as low as $630, which was the minimum fixed by law for that date.[45] By 1940 the Association began to work for a minimum of $1200. And then in 1944 the *Review* reported that among the eleven bills urged by the Association and subsequently passed was first a pension appropriation, second a $1200 minimum salary law, and third a twenty-per-cent bonus on the first $3,000 of salary up to $5,000.

The year 1947 brought the salary scale to a level which compared favorably with that of other states. In March, Miss Mattie Doremus proposed a $2,500 minimum, nearly half of the teachers' salaries being less than that amount. The actual average for that date was $2,484. A compromise was finally passed at $2,200, $1,000 higher than the 1944 amount. The minimum in 1952 was $2,500. Even so, New Jersey's rank among the states is fairly satisfactory with an average in 1947-48 of $3,073; 1949-50, $3,413; and 1952-53, $3,868. The New Jersey Education Association obtained from the 1952 legislature a raise of $200 in the minimum salary.

Reorganization of the Association. The reorganization which finally occurred at the annual meeting in 1938 included in its plan issues which had been under discussion four years or longer. It approved of the following changes: a new name for the organization—"The New Jersey Education Association"—the absentee ballot, the delegate assembly to replace the business meeting, a research committe, a long-time planning committee, an executive committee to have one member from each county, and a delegate assembly chosen on the basis of one member for each 250 members or major fraction thereof.[46]

More than 10,000 teachers voted in this first election, January 26, 1939, under the new rules. School boards and administrators

[45]Leon N. Neulen, "Minimum Salary Legislation," *ibid.*, X, 123, February, 1937.
[46]"Convention Approves Reorganization," *ibid.*, XII, 92, December, 1938.

were asked to facilitate their teachers' attendance at the next convention without loss of salary.

The Teachers' 1952 Position. Built on a foundation of public enlightenment and interest, the teachers' situation is more favorable now than it has ever been. The adoption of the Pascoe formula in 1946 (increasing state aid to education) enabled the teachers to look forward to higher salaries and possibly a statewide minimum salary schedule. Revenue for education, aided by the cigarette tax (1948), jumped from nine to twenty-five million dollars in two years. In 1952-53 the New Jersey teachers' salaries averaged $3,868 per year, an increase of $1,391 over 1946. The minimum salary is $2,500. For the 20,500 active members of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund the average annual retirement allowance is $1,533—the highest in the country. The Tenure Law is one of the strongest in any state and receives the moral and legal backing of the Association. Such results are possible because the taxpayers, legislators, and administrators are conscious of the needs of education and sympathetic with all just demands of the Association.

The roots of the Association go deep into the past. The view which the foregoing account provides of New Jersey's growth in education shows that from the first tentative moves toward progress a hundred years ago the teachers, aided by many dynamic friends of education, have been the ones to recognize the children's needs. They knew that they had to organize to work through constituted authority. They knew, too, that in order to attract talented teachers they had to provide training, security, and good working conditions. These things were provided to a point where the state's offering to its children and their teachers compared favorably with that of any other commonwealth. Of special interest in this history is the fact that every major improvement in the state's educational system, every step in the growth of the professional prestige of the teachers has been accomplished through the energetic study and planning of the teachers themselves in their own organization.

The first steps were difficult, but the organization has made a place for itself in the minds of New Jersey's citizens. From this point the accomplishment will amply justify the faith of the teachers. The future may well be grateful to the past.

SMALL & SUNDRY

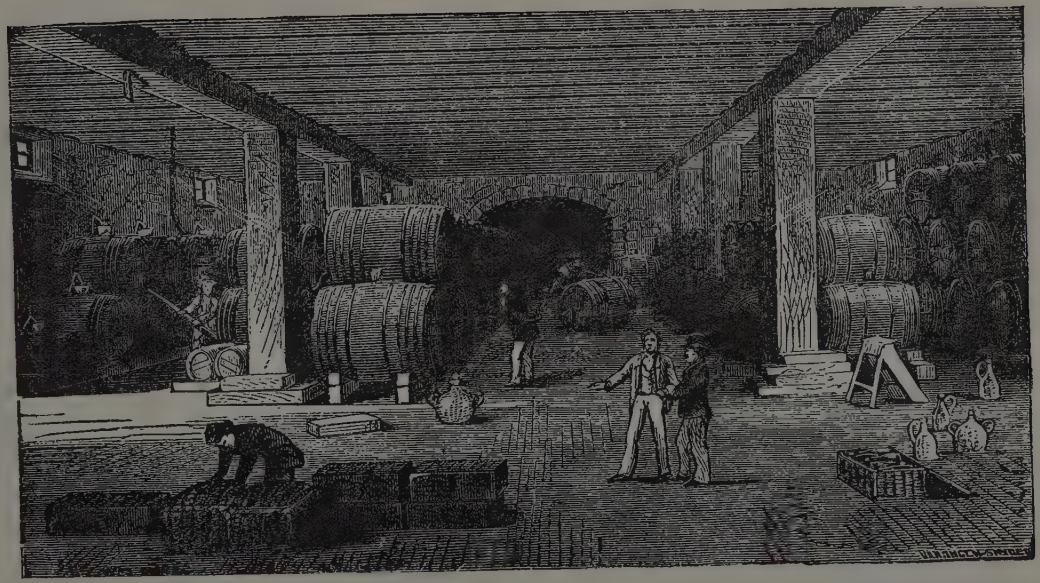
Plastic surgery (1843)

"An operation for the formation of a new *eye-lid* was recently performed in Upper Freehold, Monmouth co., by Dr. William A. Newell of Imlaystown [later governor of New Jersey]. The material from which the lid was formed was cut from the cheek of the patient, who had suffered much pain & inconvenience for 14 years, from continual exposure of the eye to light and the atmosphere. The operation was so successful as to leave scarcely a vestige of the unsightly deformity." —Freehold *Monmouth Inquirer,* quoted in *Newark Daily Advertiser,* June 27, 1843.

Egg Harbor City wineries

"On Thursday last [September 18, 1879] some hundred or more prominent citizens of Philadelphia and New-York [and New Jersey] became the guests of the [Camden and Atlantic City] Railroad Company, for the purpose of visiting the vaults and vineyards at Egg Harbor City and inspecting the comparatively new and profitable industry of the grape culture and wine making . . .

"Leaving Camden at nearly 10 o'clock, the special train of three cars ran the first thirty miles to Hammonton in just thirty-two minutes, and reached Egg Harbor City a few minutes before 11, where a band of music and carriages were awaiting the arrival. No time was lost in making the transfer, and the first stopping place was the vineyard and vaults of Mr. J. Furrer, on Gruetli Hill, where samples were shown and tested of his best brands, including his favorites the 'Martha,' a white wine, and the 'Egg Harbor City Red Wine,' the former selling at $6.50 and the latter at $5.50 per dozen. The excursionists then proceeded to the vineyard of Messrs. August Heil & Son, and tested their 'White Concord,' 'Flower of Jersey,' and 'Martha.' This firm has sixteen acres of healthy vines all in good bearing condition. The next stopping place was at the famous 'Black Rose' Vineyard of Charles Saalman. Here . . . Mr. Saalman . . . gave an interesting account of his beginning and progress in grape culture and wine making at Egg Harbor City. He commenced in a small way, producing but a few hundred gallons of wine annually, which was hard to dispose of as an American wine, against which there was an unjust prejudice when brought into competition with the foreign brand. In fact, a large portion of the product of the Egg Harbor Vineyard had to be disposed of under foreign brands, but gradually, among connoisseurs, the excellent quality of the grapes grown, and the careful cellar management of the wines, forced the acknowledgment of the superior excellence of the American wine over similar European grades. From a small beginning, a few years since, he had increased his annual product to over 10,000 gal-



"Wine Vault, Egg Harbor Vineyards." An engraving from *Industries of New Jersey* (New York, 1883)

lons, and has now stored in his vaults between 11,000 and 12,000 gallons.

"Mr. John Lucas, ex-President of the Camden and Atlantic road, here stated that on his visit to Europe last Summer, he took with him some of the Egg Harbor wines, and introducing them on the tables of the steamship in which he took passage, they were sought after and preferred to the foreign article.

"The next stopping place of the excursionists was at the capacious vaults of Mr. Julius Hencke, who has about 10,000 gallons stored, which will be increased 4,000 or 5,000 gallons by this year's vintage . . . Mr. H. alluded with some pride to the fact that in 1863 he laid out the first four acres of vineyard, and now has twelve acres in good bearing condition. He exhibited three different wines, the 'Jessica,' 'Iohlink' and 'Franklin.' Samples of the two latter he exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in competition with the wines of the world, and carried off a prize medal, as he had previously done at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

"Count D'Assi [president of the Italian Centennial Commisison] endorsed the merits of the Egg Harbor wines, and said he was forced to admit that they were a successful rival to those grown from the soil from which had come the Falerian that Horace had immortalized. After expressions from other gentlemen qualified to speak of the merits of the wine, line of march was taken to the vaults of T. H. Bannihr, located but a few hundred yards from the depot buildings in Egg Harbor. Here was shown and tested a red claret wine of the vintage of 1874 and Catawba of the vintage of 1876 . . .

"There are between 700 and 800 acres of vineyards now planted in the Egg Harbor district, and growing finely. Thousands of acres of land adjoining and equally adapted for grape culture are uncultivated and can be purchased for a song. The wine produced sells readily at $1.25 per gallon, with the demand constantly increasing, and there are those on the recent excursion sanguine enough to predict that their use was destined to become so general as to eventually banish alc[o]holic liquors as a beverage to a great extent. Hon. Thomas H. Dudley . . . said that he considered the cultivation and production of this American wine as the greatest agent that could be brought forward in this country in favor of temperance, and that God speed the day when we will be able to produce enough wine in this country to keep young men out of the gin shops and rum mills . . . "—*New-Brunswick Daily Fredonian,* September 26, 1879.

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

ALEXANDER J. WALL, JR.

FOLLOWING a summer with some unusual heat waves, when historical pursuits are temporarily abandoned by most of us for current pleasures at the shore or mountain lake, there is not a great deal to report concerning activities either at this society or with the local organizations of the state. But there are some items which I believe will interest you.

The first concerns a new exhibition completed in time to be seen when we reopened following Labor Day. Entitled "U.S. Firearms in Defense of Freedom," a carefully selected group of seventeen guns and six pistols, mostly from the Society's collections, was installed in our main floor north corridor. The display is designed to show the development of American military small arms from the French Charleville musket, supplied to Continental forces during the Revolution, through the automatic weapons of World Wars I and II. The gradual improvement of firing mechanisms, development of the breach-loader, the tape primer, the use of ramrod-type bayonets and the evolution of the revolver, including the pepperbox and early Colt models, are shown. With these are other military items of former wars, such as a Civil War surgeon's kit, a display showing the evolution of the cartridge from loose gunpowder to modern shell, a piece of Civil War hardtack compared with a World War II "K" ration, and a canteen used in the War of 1812.

We are indebted to Mr. Leo J. Werner, president of the Kearny Museum and Historical Association, for his active interest and aid in selecting the items for exhibition and for the loan of several key weapons. In this connection, the Society is also indebted to Mr. John H. McMurray of Bound Brook who, with his son, both veteran arms collectors, have recently completed a study of the Society's holdings. It is anticipated that this study will enable the Society to enlarge and improve its military collections and exhibitions.

Mr. Dennis, our custodian, not content with the rather formidable task of giving our entire building a thorough cleaning, has installed homosote paneling on the walls of our main floor south corridor, thus creating an ideal area for the display of prints and historical views. Currently on display is a selection of nineteen-century New Jersey scenes.

The New Jersey Historical Society commemorated the two-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first steam engine in America. A wreath was placed on the grave of Josiah Hornblower, on September 9, in the churchyard of the Belleville Reformed Church. It

was Hornblower, a young English engineer, who on that date in 1753 arrived in New York on board the snow *Irene* with the unassembled engine to be erected near the present town of Belleville at a copper mine operated by Colonel John Schuyler.

The "fire engine," as it was called, was purchased by Schuyler for £1000 and it was not until one and one-half years after its arrival that Josiah Hornblower had completed assembling the engine as well as the stone foundations and building to contain it. When finally in operation, it became the talk of the land, for it was capable of pumping two hundred thousand gallons of water daily, thereby making the working of the mine possible once more.

Josiah Hornblower remained in America and for a number of years managed the mine and the operation of the engine. He later became a prominent citizen of New Jersey, embracing the revolutionary cause and serving his state in the legislature as assemblyman, speaker of the Assembly, member of the Council, and finally a representative of New Jersey in the Congress of the Confederation in 1785. He died in Belleville in 1809.

The wreath was laid on his grave at 1 P.M. on September 9 by Mayor James J. Tully of Belleville who received it from Dr. Richard P. McCormick, president of the New Jersey Historical Society. A former president and now a member of its Board of Trustees, Charles B. Bradley, is a direct descendant of Josiah Hornblower.

An active fall season is anticipated from the appearance of our schedule of events at this writing. The Huguenot Society has planned a meeting for October 3, which will be followed the next week by the annual meeting of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution. On October 28 this society will hold its annual meeting and luncheon, for which we anticipate a prominent speaker. Then on November 7 we will begin our fall series of four Saturday film showings. Included in this series are four excellent films produced by Colonial Williamsburg: "18th Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia," on November 14; "Williamsburg Restored," on November 21; and "The Colonial Printer" and "Decision at Williamsburg," on November 28. To climax the fall season a Christmas party complete with tree, an appropriate program and refreshments is being planned by the Woman's Branch.

The Society received several gifts of note, including a water-color portrait of Laura Elizabeth Fowler (1847-1858) by an unknown artist. She was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Fowler of Sussex County, whose portrait was received last year. The water color was the gift of Mr. Moses Bigelow of Newark. Also received was a Chippendale slant-top desk, a bequest of William H. Black in memory of Joseph Black, made by Thomas Burling of New York City; several costumes, the gifts of Miss Mary Dawson of East Orange, including a coral-colored taffeta evening dress of about 1860, which belonged to

Mrs. Hanna Dawson Andrews; a collection of deeds and other papers relating to Cheesequake, the gift of Mr. Joseph T. McDermott of Indianapolis, Indiana; a copy of the scarce *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties* by Snell, presented by Mr. Hiram E. Deats; and an autographed studio portrait of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the gift of the President. The Society has other Presidential portraits.

ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE

The Monmouth County Historical Association involved itself in a number of colorful activities during the summer. Perhaps the most newsworthy was the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth on June 27 and 28. In the morning of the 27th a rededication ceremony was held at the Monmouth battle monument in Freehold. The afternoon program was held at the Freehold Raceway, where Governor Alfred E. Driscoll introduced General J. Lawton Collins, the featured speaker of the occasion. This was followed in the evening by a band concert and fireworks. The 28th was marked by special services in churches throughout Monmouth County. Three hundred medallions in bronze were struck for the celebration.

The Association held its annual fair on August 15 and 16 at Monmouth Park. It featured antique automobiles from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an antique show with thirty-five dealers, a horse show, and other features. Sigmund Rothschild of television fame donated his time to the Association to evaluate antiques brought to his attention by visitors to the fair. The Association also benefited from another fair on May 30, held jointly for their benefit and for that of the Freehold area YMCA under the auspices of the Freehold Rotary Club. Future plans include special exhibitions on Korean art, pewter, and apothecary equipment and patent medicines from Monmouth County druggists.

The Cape May County Art League sponsored the fifth annual tour of old houses of Cape May County, on July 10. Sixteen houses and four churches and public buildings were open for visitors, with twenty-two houses noted in the brochure for observation in passing. The oldest building open was probably the Seaville Friends Meeting, erected about 1716. The brochure descriptive of the tour carried on the cover a reproduction of the fireplace with lovely paneling from the Jesse Gandy house in Seaville.

An old stagecoach was parked in front of the courthouse; this attracted much attention and contributed to the increased interest in the events of the day. The Historical Museum too was a center of attraction, where the staff, dressed in period costumes, played host to 125 visitors. A snack bar for the benefit of the local hospital was set up on the spacious lawn of the Dr. Coleman Leaming house in Cape May Court House, the original

owner, also a Leaming, having been prominent in colonial affairs in New Jersey.

A count of the names in two of the sixteen guest logs shows that the visitors came from a wide area, there being thirteen states represented with persons registered from 126 towns and cities. The fine publicity given to the tour by a large number of newspapers and periodicals attracted wide attention; the history and architecture of the houses were emphasized, which astonished many of the visitors, who had previously known only the beach life of the county.

In co-operation with the Sussex County Board of Freeholders and the Sussex County Planning Board, the Sussex County Historical Society is sponsoring a series of events observing the two-hundredth anniversary of the creation of Sussex County. The observance began January 1 when the ringing of church bells in the communities announced the start of the anniversary. Chinkchewunska Chapter, D.A.R., of Sussex County marked the two-hundredth anniversary of the date on which Sussex was separated from Morris County with an outstanding program on June 10 in the auditorium of the Historical Building in Newton. A parade of county-owned vehicles and floats was staged in May. The county was covered in two days, with stops at schools where short ceremonies were held. The bicentennial theme was used in school programs throughout the county, and in the programs of various organizations including the annual fair and horse show. Replicas of a log cabin and shed were erected along the highway near the fair. A parade of patriotic organizations, such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, will be staged at Newton in October. Dr. McCormick, president of the New Jersey Historical Society, was a speaker at one of a series of meetings held the week of June 10 in the Historical Building.

The Demarest Family Association held its fifteenth annual meeting on Saturday, June 6, at the "Church-on-the-Green" in Hackensack. According to Mrs. Howard G. DuBois, historical secretary of the Association, the morning session convened at 11 A.M. with invocation by the president, Voorhis D. Demarest. Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest, president emeritus, having just celebrated his ninetieth birthday on May 12, was unable to be present, and his personal message was read by Hiram B. D. Blauvelt, honorary president for life. The seventy-five members assembled were welcomed by the mayor of Hackensack, Paul J. Foschini, and also a member of the City Council, Second Vice-President Eugene E. Demarest. As at all reunions, there was the usual happy fellowship, a time for reminiscing, and the social luncheon hour. However, this year great emphasis was placed on the future. This was noticeable in all of the reports and greetings.

At the Association's meeting, Mr. William S. Davis, president of the Bergen County Historical Society, spoke of the aims of that so-

ciety and plans for a fireproof building on their property at the Steuben House. Mrs. Herbert E. Carnes, former state president and director of the Audubon Society told of the activity at their headquarters in New Milford. Both of these organizations are in proximity to the old 1678 Demarest homestead.

The Demarest Association does not have a woman's auxiliary branch, but it does sponsor the David Demarest Chapter, D.A.R. At the afternoon session an impressive candlelight memorial service was conducted by that chapter. Mr. Voorhis D. Demarest gave the service reading, assisted by the D.A.R. organizing chaplain, Mrs. Voorhis D. Demarest, and the present chaplain, Mrs. William A. Taylor, who was the organizing regent. The tenor soloist, Mr. Clemens Quardts, sang the Lord's Prayer. Miss Alice Wilson, organist, was in charge of music for the program.

The Demarest Memorial Foundation maintains the Demarest East Wing in the new library building at Bergen Junior College in Teaneck. This room is in honor of their late trustee, the Honorable John William Bellis, and contains many rare Demarest and early American antiques. The curator is Mrs. Margaret D. Blauvelt, the assistant curator Miss Annie Bellis.

It was at Mrs. Margaret D. Blauvelt's home, "Bluefield," in Oradell, N. J., that the D.A.R. chapter was organized in November, 1950, and at each anniversary she is hostess for the chapter's "Guest Day." Through the generosity of Mr. Hiram B. D. Blauvelt this chapter now has a new office and headquarters at 123 Anderson Street, Hackensack. The large room, finished in knotty pine, is furnished with old prints, plates, antiques, and rare Demarestiana. On June 17 "open house" was held, at which time the regent, Mrs. George Sauerbrey, cut the gold and blue ribbons across the doorway. Members received and proudly showed their room to the many guests.

Prior to Memorial Day a group of these women, assisted by workmen, reclaimed the Old French Burying Ground at New Milford from underbrush and weeds. Mr. Blauvelt had ten wooden markers made, shaped like a cross and painted white. These were printed in black with the names of the ten known patriots interred there. The D.A.R. purchased thirteen-star flags which the American Legion commander, John Greenip, placed next to the markers. The complete restoration of this ancient burial ground is the historic project undertaken by the D.A.R. When the physical conditions are righted near the old Demarest home, the County Park established along the Hackensack River, and the old house restored, then the David Demarest Chapter, D.A.R., will become actively associated with the supervision of the house and museum there.

Mrs. Edward D. Randall reports that the Atlantic County Historical Society members were guests at the Haddonfield Historical Society on Saturday, July 11. The group of thirty-six from Atlantic County en-

joyed a tour of the historic Indian King Inn, which was the scene of several sessions of the legislature during 1777. Then the party was taken to the Haddonfield Historical Society headquarters next door, a fine old house beautifully furnished in antiques of historic value to the community.

A joint meeting with about 150 members of the Haddonfield Historical Society was held on the lawn of the Friends' Meeting House on Lake Street. Here Dr. William Wistar Comfort, president emeritus of Haverford College and former president of Friends' Historical Society, gave his address, "What Our Ancestors Can Do for Us." With the president of the Atlantic County Historical Society, Mr. Paul M. Cope, and his wife as hosts, the local group enjoyed a delicious picnic supper and social hour after the meeting.

The Genealogical Records Committee of the Atlantic County Society, with Mrs. Leonard Rundstrom as chairman, have been engaged in copying the Mays Landing Methodist Church records complete with index, and the records of Gallaway Township Committee meetings, 1863-91. In addition, Mrs. Leon Conover copied and presented the early records of Bay View Sunday School, which was held in Conovertown schoolhouse (near Absecon) for many years.

The committee for the Atlantic City centennial is preparing for a gala time in 1954. Interesting mementoes of the last hundred years are to be exhibited on the Garden Pier and a Festival of Lights commemorating the seventy-fifth year of the invention of the electric light by Thomas A. Edison is to be held in conjunction with the centennial.

The outstanding event of the summer months for the Cumberland County Historical Society was a dinner given to celebrate the ninety-fifth birthday of one of their trustees, Mr. William C. Mulford, a charter member of the Society in 1907. As a gift, the Society presented him with a book containing congratulatory letters from the President of the United States, local officials of the county and city and numerous literary people. According to Mrs. Howard B. Hancock, president of the Society, Mr. Mulford is now engaged in writing the story of the Greenwich Tea Party for publication.

Republication of Ambrose E. Vanderpoel's scarce *History of Chatham* is being undertaken by the Chatham Historical Society as a memorial to Merritt Lum Budd. The book will bear the imprint of the Chatham Press, and is being prepared by Mrs. Merritt Budd, Mr. Adolph Bohrmann, editor of the Chatham Press, and Miss Kathleen Wallace, librarian of the Chatham Public Library and her staff. Only five copies of the original volume are known to have been printed.

On June 25 the ladies of the Village Improvement Association of Cranford staged a town-wide celebration in honor of the town, a custom followed for the past five years. Cranford Day began at 6:30 A.M., when coffee and doughnuts were served to all commuters at the

railroad station and passengers on the trains. Later the celebration spread to the town's parks. Bus rides to points of historical interest were provided and visits made to the oldest house, Crane's Ford, the Cory-House tunnel, etc. The evening was given over to a block dance following athletic events. The Society's museum custodian is Fanny Crane Hopfensach, whose ancestor, Josiah Crane, owned the greater part of Cranford many years ago.

Miss Mary Reed Wood, president of the Trent House Association of Trenton, states that the Garden Club of Trenton is re-creating as a permanent project an eighteenth garden on the grounds of the Trent House. The project is under the direction of Mrs. Walter Kuser, president of the Garden Club, and Mrs. Theodore Cart, both members of the Trent House Board.

The Paramus Historical and Preservation Society reports the acquisition of many new gifts, among which is a bird's eye burl maple butter bowl and ladle, presented by Miss Mary Suffern of Hillburn, N.Y., granddaughter of Simeon Zabriskie of Paramus. The bowl and ladle belonged to Martha Ackerman Zabriskie, wife of Albert Zabriskie, and was made for her shortly before 1800 at Paramus. As the first meeting of the fall season on September 16, the Paramus Society held a "Get Acquainted—Back to School Night" complete with recitations, a spelling bee, games, and an old fashioned taffy pull.

A new genealogical periodical for New Jersey is to be published, its first issue being distributed in October. Entitled *New Jersey Genesis*, its editor, Harold A. Sonn of 49 Grosvenor Road, Short Hills, was formerly engaged in publishing the *Beaver Log*, issued for seven years as a family association publication. The new magazine, to be issued twice yearly in October and April, hopes to be of service to its readers in a number of ways. Question-and-answer columns will be run for working genealogists; family associations and their addresses will be listed; family histories recently compiled and in progress will be publicized; special features of genealogical and historical data are to be included, and the editor hopes that names of professional genealogists and those capable of making genealogical researches who can offer their services to "out-of-towners" will be received for publication. The subscription price is two dollars a year and is receivable at the address of the editor.

Hobbies Magazine reports that the first anniversary meeting of the Lenni-Lenape Indian Relic Collectors Association was held at the YMCA Building in Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, recently. Election of officers named Thomas A. McMullen, Marlton, N.J., as president; James S. Miller, of Allentown, Pa., as vice-president; Herman J. Rush, Belvidere, N.J., as secretary-treasurer. Five directors were chosen, one from each of the following areas: for North Jersey, Paul Strunk of Broadway, N.J.; for South Jersey, Paul H. Sargent of Wenonah, N.J.; for northern Pennsylvania, Robert G. Messinger of

Tatamy, Pa.; for southern Pennsylvania, James R. Bower, of Oley, Pa.; for director-at-large, Nathan A. Lane, of Wannamassa, N.J.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Miss Maryalice McGuire of Orange is developing as her M.A. thesis at New Jersey State Teachers' College, Newark, an account of New Jersey's colonial governor William Franklin.

Dr. H. Clay Reed of the University of Delaware, Newark, Del., is continuing his studies and enlarging on his dissertation, "Crime and Punishment in New Jersey."

Stanley H. Friedelbaum of Highland Park, N.J., has chosen the Earl of Bellomont for his Ph.D. dissertation at Columbia University.

"The Origin and Development of the Montclair State Teachers College, 1908-1951," is the title of a New York University School of Education Ph.D. dissertation in course of preparation by Earl C. Davis. Mr. Davis is associated with the Teachers College.

Mr. J. D. Neel, Glen Gardner, N.J., is compiling a history of the Mt. Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church. The church, located at Mt. Airy (Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County), was established about 1844 and has been abandoned for nearly sixty years.

A history of Audubon, N.J., covering the period 1762-1952, has been completed by Edgar N. Danielson, 511 Third Avenue, Audubon 6, N.J. It is expected to be published in 1954.

Another dissertation in progress is "History of Seton Hall University, 1942-1952," by J. F. X. Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham, a Ph.D. candidate, School of Education, New York University, is continuing a subject begun in an earlier N.Y.U. dissertation completed in 1944 by Edward F. Kennelly, "A Historical Study of Seton Hall College, 1856-1942."

Mr. Hugh F. Bennett, 185 Pinecrest Road, Oakhurst Manor, Elberon, N.J., is preparing a dissertation, "History of the University of Newark [now part of Rutgers University], 1908-1946." Mr. Bennett is a doctoral candidate, School of Education, New York University.

NEW JERSEY IN PRINT

MIRIAM V. STUDLEY

We announce the publication of important works by three of our members. John T. Cunningham is the author of *This is New Jersey, from High Point to Cape May,* which has been expanded from his series "Cavalcade of Counties" in the Newark *News* and published by the Rutgers University Press at $5.00. The 240-page book is profusely illustrated and includes maps.

The New Jersey Agricultural Society has just published *Country Doctor, Cornelius Wilson Larison of Ringoes, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1837-1910, Physician, Farmer, Educator, Author, Editor, Publisher and Exponent of Phonetic Spelling,* by Dr. Harry B. Weiss. This 235-page book, bound in stiff paper covers, is available at $2.50 per copy, postpaid, from the New Jersey Agricultural Society, 1 West State Street, Trenton 8, N.J.

The Rutgers University Press announces for December publication *The History of Voting in New Jersey,* by Professor Richard P. McCormick, president of this society.

The Rutgers University Library reports in its semi-annual *Journal* numerous additions to the files of New Jersey newspapers, and a brief report is made on the program of microfilming newspapers. As yet there is relatively little on film in the field of New Jersey history, but soon must be added to our regular listing of books, pamphlets, and periodicals a bibliography on microfilm. Looking forward, we request scholars to keep us informed about material on New Jersey in this new format.

The Library of Congress has acquired microfilms of certain foreign manuscripts of New Jersey interest. The colonial manuscripts for the years 1574-1697 have been copied from the Public Record Office in London. Also available on microfilm at the Library of Congress are the records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, including letters and reports of missionaries and other correspondents in the American colonies. The editor of this column has read in this series the letters of the Reverend Isaac Browne, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, 1747-77. His correspondence and that of other Church of England priests in New Jersey have much human interest and throw light on social conditions, as well as on Episcopal church history.

REVIEWS

The Jersey Shore: a Social and Economic History of the Counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth and Ocean. By Harold F. Wilson. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1953. 2 volumes (plus a third volume: "Family and Personal History"). $50.00.

Let is be clearly stated here that Dr. Wilson has made a major contribution to the historiography of New Jersey in this comprehensive survey of the shore counties. His two-volume study is remarkably impressive in size, format, and scope as well as in the skilled workmanship that is manifest throughout its pages. Despite its somewhat forbidding lengthiness, it is a work that will be—and should be—read with delight by all who have even a mild interest in the fascinating past of one segment of New Jersey.

The two historical volumes have as their subject the social and economic life of the four shore counties from the earliest times to the present. A third volume contains biographical sketches of prominent residents of the shore area. The distinguishing characteristic of the region is, of course, the geographical influence of the seacoast, and Dr. Wilson properly emphasizes this characteristic to give unity to his narrative. Rarely does he stray far beyond sight of the surf, the sand, and the pines.

New Jersey, as those who know it well appreciate, is remarkable for its diversity, for its sharply differentiated sections. There can be little doubt that the most intriguing—or "romantic," if you please—of these sections is the shore. There is the sea with its mysterious attractiveness; the desolate pine barrens inhabited by the legendary folk known as "pineys"; the curious little settlements owing their existence to half-forgotten historical accidents, to the schemes of real estate promoters, or to the usually vain aspirations of immigrant colonizers. There is the delicately balanced struggle for existence in a none too favorable environment, which strains the ingenuity of men and necessitates sudden and surprising shifts in the basic economy of the region. There is, too, the kaleidoscopic picture of social change from the days of fervent Methodist circuit riders and "wrecking parties," to the era of two-piece bathing suits and Puerto Rican farm laborers. All these themes, and dozens of others, run through the thousand pages of Dr. Wilson's volumes.

The great bulk of the study—four-fifths, in fact—is devoted to the last century and a half. It was in the nineteenth century that the shore emerged as a distinctive and significant region, and the treatment that century receives is no more than its due. We are given detailed and illuminating sketches showing how the bog-ore iron industry flourished and declined; how the school, the church, and the tavern played vital roles as community institutions; how Cape May, Long Branch, and the other resort cen-

ters emerged into glittering prominence. We have, for the first time in convenient form, descriptions of the frequently unscrupulous real estate promoters, who manufactured booms that brought heartache and loss to so many gullible victims. We get new insights into the way in which the shore area was peopled, particularly when we read of the origins of such places as Egg Harbor City, Woodbine, Lakewood, or Ocean Grove.

Transportation has always been a potent influence on the life of the shore counties, and Dr. Wilson carries the story forward from the days when narrow swaths were first cut through the pine forests, into the period of the turnpikes and steamboats, down through the era of the railroads and the trolleys, and finally to the extraordinary impact of the automobile and the super highway. With each advance in means of travel, life at the shore was drastically affected and something of a revolution occured.

It is obviously impossible, even in a review of extended length, to do more than suggest the variety of topics that Dr. Wilson brings into focus. Shipwrecks and forest fires, mosquitoes and whales, cranberries and incubators, charcoal-burners and taffy-makers, oyster tongs and blast furnaces, communal experiments and feudal manors, lighthouses and steel piers—such is the historical bill of fare.

The volumes are well printed, handsomely bound, and profusely illustrated. Especially noteworthy is the fact that they are, unlike so many subscription histories of the past, elaborately documented, and the documentation reveals that the author searched through a prodigious mass of secondary materials, pamphlets, and periodicals in search of his data. Not the least praiseworthy feature of the set is the index, which provides a competent guide to subjects as well as to persons and places.

All in all Dr. Wilson, a native Vermonter who is presently head of the Social Studies Department at the New Jersey State Teachers College at Glassboro, and the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, are to be congratulated on a fortunate collaboration that has brought forth a fine work of history and one that far excells any subscription history previously devoted to New Jersey. —Richard P. McCormick.

A Municipal History of the Township of Sayreville, 1876-1920. By Joseph T. Karcher. Boston: Meador Publishing Company, 1953. 143 pages.

This booklet is not a history, but a calendar or chronicle copied from the municipal minute book and embellished with certain facts within the knowledge of the lawyer-author, who has been a life resident.

It would have been a more worthwhile publication if it had presented the real story of the township. What were the political, social, and economical necessities that caused its creation? Did it adopt its name from one of the owners of the local brickyard, and why was he so honored? A tracing of the rise and fall of the brick industry, and the causes, would have been a com-

mendable contribution. Were the wages paid in these yards so low that it was one of the factors necessitating high appropriations for the relief of the poor in the early days of the township? Why were the roads developed as they were? What transportation facilities were available? What was the continuous story of the trolley, its abandonment and replacement by the bus? How did the natural location of the township on Raritan River help in the establishment of large factories? Why did the munition plants congregate in one area of the township? Finally, what was the reason for changing the form of government from township to borough?

Too little attention has been given to the make-up and format of the volume itself. There is no table of contents. The chapter divisions are both haphazard and without logical sequence. There is no index, which could have grouped together the activities of the individuals who made up the community. The paper is poor and will not last long.—GEORGE J. MILLER.*

Pioneers of Old Northfield. By LILLIAS COLLINS COOK. Roseland, N.J.: Privately printed, 1953. 43 pages. Price $2.50.

This pamphlet compiled from old family records, church memos, letters, and old manuscripts, covers the first hundred years of a closely knit community, now part of Livingston, one of North Jersey's rapidly changing "boom towns." Mrs. Cook, a retired newspaper woman, was born in old Northfield. She has omitted the Burnet family of Burnet Hill, for she is working on a second publication devoted entirely to them. She has also devoted little attention to the second tide of migration in Livingston Township, the families of German descent who helped develop its nineteenth-century agriculture and rural industries.

We hope that *Pioneers of Old Northfield* may be the first of a series of pamphlets to preserve family and neighborhood traditions and make them known to the younger generation and newcomers. Mrs. Cook's narrative is full of human interest and emphasis on the intangibles of neighborliness, and love of home. It is unfortunate that, in printing, the footnotes were interspersed in the text. Otherwise this is a well-printed pamphlet, attractively illustrated with old photographs. More writers should follow the author's example and capture, before it is too late, the flavor of earlier times in communities fast becoming urbanized. Northfield has been fortunate.—M.V.S.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

County Government in Essex, New Jersey, by County Supervisor Walter S. Gray, was published in September and is currently being distributed widely to schools in Essex County and on request to indi-

*The reviewer, a lawyer on the staff of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, is also registrar of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors in Perth Amboy.

viduals throughout the United States and in foreign lands. A digest will appear serially in the magazine *New Jersey County Government.* We expect to review this important publication in a later issue.

Just released also is Newark's 1952-53 *Municipal Yearbook.*

Book of the Boardwalk and Atlantic City Story; Frank Butler's Story of the Boardwalk, an Official History of Atlantic City. (Atlantic City: The 1954 Association, 1953. 186 pages.)

The Cory House and Cranford's Secret Tunnel. By Homer J. Hall. (Cranford, N.J.: Cranford Historical Society, 1951. 3 pages.) Reprint from the Cranford *Citizen and Chronicle* of February 8, 1951, available from author, 310 Prospect Ave., Cranford.

Fifth Annual Tour of Old Houses, Cape May County . . . July 10, 1953. (Cape May Court House: Cape May County Art League, 1952. 7 pages.) Annotated list of houses and map.

Historic Freehold. (Freehold, N.J.: Monmouth County Historical Association, 1953. 4 pages.) Illustrated leaflet, describing the museum, library, St. Peter's Church, and Marlpit Hall in Middletown.

Our Towns, New Brunswick and Highland Park; a Handbook. (Highland Park, N.J.: League of Women Voters of New Brunswick and the League of Women Voters of Highland Park, 1953. 64 pages. Price fifty cents.) With a folding map.

One Hundred Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, June 27, 28, 1953. (Freehold, N.J., 1953. 32 pages.) Brochure, profusely illustrated with photographs.

Population Counts, a Tentative Report on the Population of Elizabeth, New Jersey. (Elizabeth, N.J.: City Planning Board, 1953. 15 pages.)

The Why in Community: Elizabeth's Economy, a Tentative Report. (Elizabeth, N.J.: City Planning Board, 1953. 27 pages.) Available from Community Housing and Planning Associates, 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS

The New Jersey Historical Society receives representative historical society magazines from every section of the United States. One may find in them traces of wandering Jerseymen. The periodicals from the Eastern Seaboard often have articles on historic backgrounds shared by New Jersey. *Antiques Journal,* September 1953, has a fine illustrated article by Cedric Larson on the collections of the New-York Historical Society, which owns books, manuscripts, pictures, maps, and objects of New Jersey interest. From the *Journal of Southern History,* May 1953, we quote: "Some 10,000 pieces have been added to the main body of Woodrow Wilson papers [at the Library of Congress] by Mrs. Wilson. These are notes and drafts of college lectures and ad-

dresses, early manuscripts of books and articles and a good deal of correspondence, most of which falls within 1910, a year which has been sparsely documented up to this time."

An event in New Jersey magazine "births and deaths" is the appearance of Volume 1, Number 1, of the *New Jersey Genesis,* genealogical and historical data of early New Jersey, edited and published by Harold A. Sonn of Short Hills. This lithoprinted bulletin is a successor to Mr. Sonn's *Beaver-Log* but expanded to include information on local historical societies, New Jersey genealogical work in progress, and notes and queries. Subscription price is two dollars a year, publication semi-annual.

Below are indexed the historical articles from the fiftieth-anniversary issue of the *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey.* The editorial should be read by everyone who may be called on to write a similarly retrospective piece, for it sets the stage for the founding of the magazine with a vignette of New Jersey life and the national and international scene at the turn of the century; and outstanding piece of work.

The *Bulletin* of the Essex County Medical Society has a worthwhile column, "Names in the News." It contains notes about members of the Society, awards and honors they have received, and elections to professional positions.

On October 18, 1953, the *Newark Sunday News Magazine* begins a series on New Jersey industries by John T. Cunningham. The thirty-odd articles will set New Jersey industry in its historical background and show contributions of New Jersey firms to industrial development through the years.

OUT OF THE PAST

"Advances in Maternal Welfare, 1903-1953," by Hammell P. Shipps, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 391-93. Includes statistics.

"Cape May County," by Dr. Harold F. Wilson, in *New Jersey County Government,* June 1953, pp. 12-13 *ff.*

"Cape May Court House Post Office Is One Hundred and Fifty Years Old," by Clare Campbell, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 265-69.

"Changes in Otolaryngology in the Past Fifty Years," by Henry B. Orton, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, p. 404.

"Cities of New Jersey: Moorestown," by Robert H. Yard, in *New Jersey Bell,* September 1953, pp. 2-7.

"Fifty Years of Progress in Public Health," by Daniel Bergsman, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 417-22.

"Fifty Years of Progress—Medicine, Methods, Doctors All Better, Veteran Says; Lists 20th Century Advances," by Dr. Watson B. Morris, in *New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy,* June 1953, pp. 30-31. Reminiscences of Springfield,

N.J., physician who began practice in 1906.

"Fifty Years of Surgical Progress," by David B. Allman, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 382-85.

"First Store in Wildwood," by Lydia Meech, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 245-50.

"Fishing the Raritan as I Knew it 66 Years Ago," by Alan H. Bennett, in *New Jersey Outdoors,* August 1953, pp. 21-22.

"Geographia Americae; Concerning the Treatment and Education of the Children of the American Savages," in *Science Monthly,* July 1953, pp. 1-3. Peter Martensen Lindestrom's early writings, based on his observations of Indian life near the New Sweden colony on the lower Delaware, a continuing feature in the magazine of the Paterson Museum.

"A Half Century of Medicine," by George H. Lathrope, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 377-81.

"The Historical Value of Crevecoeur's 'Voyage dans la Haute Pennsylvanie et dans New York,'" by Percy G. Adams, in *American Literature,* May 1953, pp. 152-68.

"The History of the New Jersey Gastroenterological Society," by Julius Gerendasy, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 386-90.

"A History of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical Society of New Jersey," by Mrs. William E. Dodd, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 430-31.

"Jersey Pennies," in *New Jersey Veteran,* June 1953, p. 7.

"The Military Role of New Jersey Physicians in the Past Fifty Years," by Henry A. Brodkin, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 394-400.

"Minutes of Female Cent Society, Hopewell, New Jersey," in *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society,* June 1953, pp. 125-235.

"New Jersey Cabinetmaker," in *Antiques,* September 1953, pp. 2-8. Hugh McDouglass, a cabinetmaker in Newark in 1805, who later became a Morris County farmer.

"New Jersey Commission Cites Property Tax Evils; Makes Its Report on a Century of Iniquities," in *National Municipal Review,* June 1953, pp. 294-96.

"New Jersey Originated Term 'Chosen Freeholder,'" by John D. M. Dudley, in *New Jersey Veteran,* June 1953, pp. 3-5.

"New Jersey's Contribution to Psychiatric Progress," by George S. Stevenson, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 412-16.

"The Ocean City Story; Extracts from William Lake's Diary," by Bertram Darby, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 272-79.

"Ocean County Historic Sites," by Virginia Watson Reeve, in *New*

Jersey County Government, May 1953, p. 26.

"Oldest Native Folk Festival in N.J. at Pt. Pleasant, Aug. 8," by Thomas A. Mathis, in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1953, p. 16. Big Sea Day.

"Patroons of Pavonia and Staten Island," by John D. O'Halloran, in *Staten Island Historian,* April-June 1953, pp. 11-12.

"Pennel Baptist Meeting House, County Court House," by M. Catharine Stauffer, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 239-44.

"Presbyterians Approach the American Revolution," by Leonard J. Kramer, in *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society,* June 1953, pp. 71-86. Includes much on New Jersey; to be continued.

"Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey, 1682-1702," by John E. Pomfret, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History,* July 1953, pp. 251-93.

"Rehabilitation in New Jersey," by Henry H. Kessler, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 423-26.

"Revolutionary Songs in the Early Days of Sussex County," by Ethel R. Coon and Frances Dunning, in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1953, pp. 17 *ff.*

"Tallest Trenton Grave Marker at Tomb of Gen. McClellan," in *New Jersey Veteran,* June 1953, p. 8.

"The Telephone in Moorestown," in *New Jersey Bell,* September 1953, pp. 4-5.

"The Transformation of Sussex County in the Last Half Century," by Amelia Stickney Decker, in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1953, pp. 7-8 *ff.*

"Trends in Medical Care: Medical Service Plans in New Jersey," by Edward W. Sprague, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 371-76.

"Veteran Mosquito Fighter Tells Early Methods; Cites Benefits of Control," by Alphonse W. Kelley, in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1953, pp. 24-25 *ff.*

"Vineland Association for the Advancement of Science," in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1953, pp. 21-23.

"Vineland Debating Club of the Vineland Academy" (1870-71), in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1953, pp. 16-20.

"Washington Camp Grounds, Heights of Middlebrook," in *New Jersey Veteran,* June 1953, p. 2.

"West Creek Methodist Church," by Dr. Roy Hand, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 258-61.

"A White Oak Tree Landmark," by Robert C. Alexander, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 270-71.

"William Penn House at Town Bank," by Karl A. Dickinson, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, p. 280.

FAMILY RECORDS

"All War of 1812 Pension Applications under Name of Van Dyke,"

by Mabel Van Dyke Baer, in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly,* June 1953, pp. 46-49. Includes New Jersey names.

"Copy of Records from Bible of William Casto of Cumberland County, N.J.," contributed by May Biggs, in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1953, pp. 23-24.

"Essex County Gravestones; the Old Methodist Churchyard, Belleville," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* October 1950, pp. 73-75.

"Gilbert Livingston and Some of his Descendants," by Rev. George B. Kinkead, in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* July 1953, pp. 170-78.

"Kierstede Family Bible Record," in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* July 1953, pp. 160-61.

"Methods and Techniques for Reporting," by Walter R. Scott, in *Public Health News,* August 1953, pp. 305-07. Births, marriages, and deaths in New Jersey have been recorded for 105 years and comprehensive indexes of the records fill 205 volumes.

"Obits from the Bridgeton Observer, 1822," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* October 1950, p. 75. A short feature published occasionally in the *Magazine* as a filler.

"Some Jersey Family Historians," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* October 1950, p. 96. Continues ',lists of persons known to be compiling data on entire families predominantly of New Jersey interest."

"Swain Family," by Margaret Irwin McVickar, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 251-57.

"The Van Barkelo Family in America," by Mrs. John M. Spell, in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* April 1953, pp. 70-81. Includes Somerset and Monmouth County, N.J., descendants.

"Wetherill Records," contributed (from manuscripts) by Walter Lee Sheppard, in *Vineland Historical Magazine,* January-April 1953, pp. 13-16.

INDUSTRIES

"Birth of the American Crucible Steel Industry," by Harrison Gilmer, in *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine,* March 1953, pp. 17-36. Includes information on Joseph Dixon and other Jersey City manufacturers.

"Crescent Insulated Wire," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine,* July 1953, pp. 6-7 *ff.* Firm founded by the late General C. Edward Murray in 1883.

"Dorland Agency Has Built New Jersey Resorts since 1883," by Albert S. Smith, in *New Jersey County Government,* May 1953, pp. 41-44. History of the advertising agency founded in 1883, purchased by Governor Walter E. Edge in 1895.

"Fifty Years of Pharmacology," by Rowland D. Goodman, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 405-10.

"The Paint Industry in New Jersey," by Louis Fisher, in *Review*

of New Jersey Business, July 1953, pp. 8, 13.

"The Petroleum Industry in New Jersey," by Harvey H. Segal, in *Review of New Jersey Business,* July 1953, pp. 3-5 *ff.*

"Plaque Commemorating Canning Industry Accomplishments Presented to State," in *Horticultural News,* July 1953, pp. 2686-87. Statistics on canning industry in New Jersey.

"Processing Plants in Full Operation," in *Farm Service News,* July 1953, p. 2. Seventy-five food-processing plants in New Jersey, and the work of federal-state inspectors.

"Testing Strategic Minerals from Brazil," in *Via Port of New York,* September 1953, pp. 7-9. At the Teaneck, N.J., plant of Ledoux & Co., metallurgical chemists.

"Thermoid, a Name Known Round the World," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine,* September 1953, pp. 6-7 *ff.* Makers of rubber automobile parts and heavy industrial rubber goods.

"When Everybody Worked; Morris County Folks Farmed a Century Ago," in *Psychogram,* September 1953, p. 27. Quotation from an article by Dudley Kimball, "Parsippany through the Years."

NEW JERSEY'S LEADERS

"Among U.S. Philatelic Bibliophiles," by Daniel W. Vooys, in *Philatelic Literature,* First Quarter 1953, pp. 17 *ff.* Includes a column on Hiram E. Deats, oldest living member of the American Philatelic Society.

"Arthur Levick Now in His Second Year as Director of the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders," in *New Jersey County Government,* June 1953, p. 8. Cartoon biography by Joe Masick.

"Austin Scott and the 'Seminary in History,'" by L. Ethan Ellis, in *Journal of the Rutgers University Library,* June 1953, pp. 39-48. Professor of history, and president of Rutgers College, 1891-1905.

"Background for an Anniversary," by Philip L. Miller, in *Hobbies,* August 1953, pp. 22-25. Thomas A. Edison and the early history of the phonograph, by the librarian in charge of the record archive at the New York Public Library.

"'Bill' Schnitzler Returns to His Old Stamping Grounds!" in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* July 1953, p. 3. Former Newark Bakers' Union Official, now secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

"Cape May County Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1953; Brief Biographies," in *New Jersey County Government,* June 1953, p. 19. Table giving background of five freeholders.

"Clarence G. Price, Director of the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders and Head of the Department of Finance and Purchasing," in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1953, p. 6. Cartoon biography by Joe Masick.

"Dr. Lester H. Clee, President New Jersey Civil Service Commission,"

in the *Psychogram,* August 1953, p. 5.

"Irish Pioneers in American Photography," by A. M. Lullwain, in *The Recorder, Bulletin of the American-Irish Historical Society,* April 1953, pp. 22-28. Includes personal comments on Stephen H. Horgan of Essex Co., N.J., who developed the halftone process of illustration.

"Jacob S. Glickenhaus," in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1953, p. 4. Cartoon biography by Joe Masick.

"A Maine Man and a Jersey Beach," in *Report From Rutgers,* August 1953, p. 1. Dr. John A. Small, professor of botany, charter member of Island Beach National Monument Committee.

"Maurice Beesley, M.D., 1804-1882," by Robert C. Alexander, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1953, pp. 262-64.

"Monmouth Freeholder Operates Stock Car Track & Dairy Farm," by Russell Woolley, in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1953, pp. 10-11. Biography of Earl L. Woolley.

"New Jersey Poet Laureate," in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* June 1953, p. 241. William Carlos Williams, M.D., of Rutherford.

"Oscar Moore, Director of the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and Head of the Department of Roads, Bridges and Engineering," in *New Jersey County Government,* May 1953, p. 8. Cartoon biography by Joe Masick.

"Our New President Henry B. Decker," in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* June 1953, pp. 239-40.

"Our Seventh President, Wynant D. Vanderpool, Esquire," in the *Bee Hive,* Summer 1953, pp. 8-9. (House organ of the Howard Savings Institution.)

"Robert McKean, First President of the Medical Society of New Jersey," by Fred B. Rogers, in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 432-37. Dr. McKean of Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, 1732-1767, practiced medicine, theology, and pedagogy.

"Roll Call of the Editors," in *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey,* September 1953, pp. 368-69. Biographical sketches of Doctors Richard C. Newton, David C. English, Henry O. Reik, Alfred E. Shiply, Frank Overton, Henry A. Davidson, Rowland D. Goodman.

"Seventy-Fifth Anniversary, Edison's Invention of Phonograph Greatest Boon to All Music," by Donald G. Softness, in *New Jersey Music and Arts,* April 1953, pp. 9-10.

"The Stetson Story; When the Mexican Bull Whacker Bought the Hat No One Guessed it Would Lead to a Million Dollar Industry," in *American Heritage,* Spring 1953, pp. 28-31. Success story of John B. Stetson, son of a family of Orange, N. J., hatters.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor: Vincent J. Murphy," by Fred E. Ruslander, in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* August 1953, pp. 6, 10.

TO THE EDITOR

DEAR MR. SINCLAIR:

In G. H. Danforth's valuable history of Stirling and the Hibernia Furnace in your July, 1953, issue, I note an error (page 176) in geography. The reference is to the parenthetical "Pottersville" by way of identifying Potters Town (about the middle of the page). If Mr. Danforth implies the two names mean the same locality, he is greatly in error. Pottersville, established by Jonathan Potter on the Lamington River, was the ancient mill site located where Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset counties join.

Potterstown is between six and seven miles southwesterly on what was later the New Jersey Turnpike, half way between Whitehouse and Lebanon. Some years ago I prepared a title map of Tewksbury and adjoining townships, constructed from the original survey descriptions. Lord Stirling held a tract of about one thousand acres along the highway and, in the breaking-up of this land by sale after the Revolution, Lot 8 (of fifty-five acres) was labeled "Potterstown Lot" (Hunterdon County Deeds, at Flemington, Vol. 12, page 329). This lot was the site of the "Old Log Church" from about 1730 adjoining an old cemetery, long gone. After the removal of the church, the old hotel or tavern occupied the site. That too is long gone, but is naturally and probably the place where Lord Stirling and the ironmasters conferred, as mentioned in Danforth's article. There is an article in the PROCEEDINGS about this (I do not have the reference now in hand).

It is interesting to note also that the easterly boundary line of the Pottersville Lot 8 lies on the easterly boundary of the "Society's Great 100,000 Acre Tract." This I believe is the longest straight line bounding any original patent line in northern New Jersey. It starts on the top of Round Mountain (originally Cushetunk Mountain to the Indians) and runs north thirty-nine degrees east 610 chains (nearly eight miles) to "Lamaton Falls," the present three-county junction point.

Please pardon my failure in brevity for the subject has been

my hobby for forty years. I feel this information should be passed on by you so as to keep the "records" straight.

Yours sincerely,

D. STANTON HAMMOND, *President,*
Passaic County Historical Society

"New Jersey, Pioneer of American Industry": Mr. Hobart C. Ramsey addressing the Society's meeting of December 10, 1953